The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Additional Reports of a General Battle South of Paris.

The Prussians Victorious at Various Points Along the Line.

Vague Reports of a Desperate Sortie from Paris.

Garibaldi's Troops Twice Defeated by General Werder's Forces.

The Black Sea Controversy.

The Questions in Dispute to be Settled by a European Congress.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

FIGHTING ON THE LOIRE—EARLY FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Tours despatches announce a severe and general engagement in progress. French victories along the Loire are claimed, and it is reported that the Germans have been routed, and are retreating.

THE FRENCH BEATEN.

LATER—2:30 p. m.—The following has just been received:

TOURS, Nov. 28, 9 a. m.—The battle yesterday between Villers and Salens, near Amiens, in the Department of the Somme, lasted all day. The French maintained their position up to half-past 4 yesterday, when the town of Villers was abandoned before superior forces and artillery of the Prussians. The French were subsequently beaten at Bovies, a few miles west of Viller, but at Dury maintained their position till nightfall. Three thousand Germans were engaged at the [illegible]

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—In reconnoitering near Orleans, yesterday, the Tenth Prussian Corps encountered the Twentieth French Corps, General De Paladine's army. An engagement occurred, in which the French were driven from a strong position at Ladon and Mezieres, with serious loss. Subsequently several French companies attacked the Prussian Tenth Corps, but were repulsed with a loss of forty. The French General was taken prisoner by the Prussians. The German loss was trifling.

The French claim to have won a great victory at Moreuil, twelve miles south of Amiens, yesterday. The battle lasted till darkness interfered. The German first army is alleged to have been beaten and driven back to the entrenchments before Amiens. The French Army of the North was greater in numbers and better armed. The losses are obscurely given in thousands. The Prussian Hussars rode down and cut to pieces a regiment of marine infantry. The German losses were severe.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The reports of German successes in the battles around Amiens are confirmed by a despatch from King William, which, however, gives no particulars.

In the fight at Dury, the Prussians had 30,000 men engaged, not 3,000, as was incorrectly reported in the London morning papers.

News has just arrived that Amiens has been occupied by a division of German troops under General Von Groben.

The following address was issued by the Prefect of the Department of Somme, previous to the occupation of the city:

"CITIZENS: The day of trial has arrived. In spite of all our efforts, Amiens must fall into the hands of the enemy. The Army of the North is retreating, and the National Guard disarming."

LONDON, Nov. 29—3:30 a. m.—A grand battle is imminent, if not already in progress, between Chateau d'Un and Montarges. At last accounts from the Army of the Loire, the French were buoyant and confident of the result.

A detachment of 8,000 Prussians is reported at Chateau Renault, twenty-five kilometres from Tours. The German right occupies Montarges, still threatening the French in the forest by Cereestes. Prince Frederick Charles' army has been strongly reinforced with field artillery.

CAPITULATION OF LA FERE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—By the capitulation of La Fere, seventy cannon of all sorts fell into the hands of the Prussians.

GARIBALDI'S TROOPS DEFEATED.

LONDON, Nov. 28—4 p. m.—The following details of an engagement between the Prussians, under General Werder, and the French, under General Garibaldi, near Pasquesia, department of the Vosges, is just received, dated Dijon, yesterday afternoon. The Garibaldians, while on their march from Pasques, Saturday afternoon, [illegible] which they immediately attacked with great impetuosity. The Prussians were first compelled to fall back; but, reinforcements coming up, the Garibaldians were in turn repulsed with great disorder, the soldiers throwing away their arms and knapsacks in their flight. General Werder, the next day (Sunday), took a circuit around Plombreres, and in this way overtook the French rear-guard. Another engagement occurred, in which the French lost 200 killed and wounded, and the Prussians only 50. It is said that Otto Garibaldi had 3,000 men under his command in the engagement.

SORTIE FROM PARIS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—London specials say that advices received there mention a general and desperate engagement raging about Paris; that the Germans are suffering terribly, and that Trochu is confident of cutting his way out of the beseiged capital.

BALLOON MAIL.

CHRISTIANA, Norway, Nov. 28.—A balloon which left Paris on the 25th, descended here to-day, with two passengers and a number of carrier pigeons. The aeronauts bring complete files of Paris papers up to the day of their departure, and large quantities of army and private correspondence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Flourn implores the French Government to conclude a peace, the defence of Paris being impossible. Tours journals of Saturday speak of the extraordinary activity of the War Department.

Papers contain a rumor that an attempt has been made by a Bavarian soldier to shoot the King of Prussia.

The publication of correspondence from the seat of war by German newspapers is prohibited.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—It has been ascertained that there is no truth in the report that an attempt had been made on the life of King William, but proofs of a dangerous conspiracy have been discovered. The affair is kept quiet. No particulars have transpired. It is reported that the King and staff have removed from Versailles to Meaux.

No trains are allowed to run on the railways between the Rivers Seine and Loire, except for transportation of troops and material of war.

There are no German troops in the forest of Ardennes.

The siege train used at Thionville is on its way to Montmedy.

The village of Varsigny, near LaFerte, was burned to the ground before the surrender of the [illegible]

[illegible] Nov. 28.—A regular rat market [illegible] at the place Hotel De Ville. Elsewhere [illegible] cats are exposed for sale.

The papers [illegible] with accounts of the losses and demoralization [illegible]

The commander of the [illegible] Garde of St. Calais has been dismissed [illegible] defence of the place, and the [illegible] Council dissolved.

The Commandant of Evereaux has been [illegible] for surrendering the town to the enemy.

Prussian percussion shells fail to explode on muddy ground.

M. Drouyn de l'Huys writes that he has not given his adhesion to the French provisional government, but wishes it every success. He denies that there is any truth in the reports of his visit to the Empress Eugenie.

THE BLACK SEA CONTROVERSY.

[illegible]

reports here that Bismark, by direction of the King, has addressed a letter to Gortschakoff expressing a desire that Russia accepts Prussia's mediation, pledging Prussia's influence to secure such modification of the treaty as will satisfy Russia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A Cabinet meeting was held here to-day, at which it was agreed that Prince Gortschakoff's last despatch should not be considered as removing the question of Russia's demand from the sphere of diplomacy.

The Vienna Cabinet is not unfavorable to a conference of the powers in principle, but presses the settlement of preliminary questions.

Despatches from Constantinople say the Sultan and Grand Vizier show no alarm at the situation, counting on a peaceful solution of the controversy.

The British Government has bought all the gunpowder cotton in the market. Lead has advanced to £22 per ton.

The Financier says immense supplies of arms and munitions of war have arrived in Russian ports on the Black Sea.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The World's London special says the Cabinet was in session from 1 till 6 o'clock, the result being unknown. At the close of the council, Granville proceeded to Windsor to have another audience with the Queen.

The correspondent of the World had an interview with the Turkish Ambassador, Monsieur Pasha. The Ambassador alluded to the fact that Russia for many years has paid court to the United States, and that, therefore, public opinion in America might be inclined to favor Russia. Americans, however, now sympathize with the French Republic, and as the Russian cause is identical with the cause of Germany, Americans may probably have occasion to transfer their sympathy to Turkey. Turkey permitted Admiral Farragut to enter with an American frigate. Turkey will hail with delight any signs of an intention on the part of the United States to take a more active interest in European concerns, for the transparent rectitude of her (Turkey's) own intentions can only render every additional arbiter of her unsought quarrel a friend gained to her cause.

It is believed at the Prussian Legation in London that a conference is certain. The neutral powers will apply such pressure to France as will render it impossible for her to refuse to acquiesce.

The Sublime Porte is represented to be dissatisfied with the delay and hesitation of its allies in seconding its proposals to assume the offensive against Russia.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The New York Tribune's special despatch from St. Petersburg, dated yesterday, announcing a probable congress, is confirmed. Russia will agree to almost anything concerning the manner of the congress. Russia is not likely to [illegible] proposal, which promises to secure to her all [illegible]

A correspondent at Versailles writes, on the 24th, that the feeling there on the Eastern question is that war is premature. Whatever understanding may exist, an actual treaty can only be provoked by meddling with the German right of conquest.

LONDON, Nov. 29—4:30 a. m.—The Daily Telegraph this morning says England and Austria have firmly but courteously denied Russia's right to withdraw from the treaty of 1856. The result has been evident in the lowering of the tone of the Russian press, and it is quite possible that Russia may seek to honorably retract.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The North German Parliament has granted the extraordinary war credit demanded by the government, by a vote of 178 yeas to 9 nays. The only opposition to the government came from the Socialist and Democratic members.

Minister Delbruck announced to the House, to-day, the ratification by the Federal Council of a treaty of union of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg with the Confederation. He stated that the adhesion of Bavaria would be considered on Wednesday. By the provisions of the treaty for that purpose, Bavaria retains an independent military jurisdiction under the command of her King.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—James Stuart Wortley died yesterday, aged 65 years.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Scottish iron puddlers have settled the difficulties with their employers, by means of arbitration, and the strike is at an end.

The iron-clad Triumph, now building at Jarrow-on-Tyne, accidentally caught fire, and was badly damaged before the flames could be extinguished.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The billiard match at St. James Hall, to-night, between J. Roberts, Jr., and Joseph Bennet, for the champion gold cue, was won by the latter by 95 points. The game was concluded at midnight.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 28.—The Counts of Cheste and Cokonge have accepted the government amnesty. The government have sworn fidelity to the constitution, and been restored to their Captain Generalship.

ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 28.—The Roumanian Chambers opened yesterday. Prince Charles referred to the satisfactory relations with Turkey, and the adjustment of consular jurisdiction.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Nov. 28.—Members of the Ministry have been elected to Parliament in large majorities, and the government will have a strong working majority in the new Chambers.

OHIO.

Temperance Movement at Mansfield—Liquor Dealers Sued for Damages—Railroad Item.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., Nov. 28.—Quite a strong interest is being developed in the temperance cause in this city. Rev. [illegible] Fairfield delivered his third lecture on temperance at the Opera House, last night, to an audience numbering over a thousand persons of our most influential citizens. He took strong grounds in favor of prohibition, and made a masterly argument showing that the liquor traffic was a subject for prohibition, rather than regulatory legislation. His appeal was more for the benefit of the youth that the old ones whose habits are formed and very hard to break. [illegible] this matter he believed in prevention rather than conversion.

Five of six cases are now on the docket before Justice Crall, brought by wives against liquor sellers for damages resulting from selling liquor to their husbands. One saloon keeper has already been mulcted in the sum of $250. The actions are brought under a provision of the State law as amended by the last Legislature, making liquor sellers and landlords of houses where liquor is sold responsible for damages arising from the sale of liquor.

Major W. S. Hickox and James H. Cook, Esq., started out this morning, to hold a series of meetings along the line of the proposed Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad, with a view of closing up the necessary subscriptions to build the road. The prospects of success are very flattering.

Suspension of a Cincinnati Whiskey Firm.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—Hoffheimer Brothers, whiskey manufacturers and dealers, suspended payment to-day. Liabilities estimated at $500,000. Assets, $450,000. They ask an extension, and think they can pay their debts.

Death from an Overdose of Chloroform.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—Dr. Dunham, an old and reputable physician of Camden, O., died suddenly, this morning, from taking a dose of chloroform by mistake, having taken it in the night.

MISSOURI.

Railroad Completed to Neosho—Mob Violence at Potosi.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is completed to Neosho, Newton County, in the extreme southwestern part of the State, and will be opened for traffic the latter part of this week. Neosho is 311 miles from St. Louis. The road is in fine condition, and will be pushed rapidly on into the Indian Territory and across the plains.

The Republican has a special from Potosi, stating that great excitement has existed there since the arrival of John Armstrong and Charles Jolly, who murdered the Lapine family, in that vicinity, some days ago. Threats of lynching were made, and Sheriff Breckenridge stationed a posse of twenty-five men, armed with double-barrelled guns, at the Court House, a few steps from the jail, where the prisoners were confined, determined to oppose any attempt [illegible] The Sheriff replied that he should defend the prisoners against violence, and the mob refused to disperse, which not being effected, [illegible] fired over their heads. [illegible] This fire was returned by the mob, without effect, none of the mob killed. [illegible] The Sheriff has strengthened his guard [illegible] further effort at violence has been made [illegible] John Armstrong and Charles Jolly, the alleged murderers of the Lapine family, near Potosi, in [illegible]

Capital-Movers' Meeting at St. Louis.

[illegible]

THE WEST.

The Late Election in Kansas—Kansas Editor Held to Bail.

[illegible]

Cattle-Slaughtering on a Large Scale at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 28.—[illegible]

Reception of an American Fisherman at [illegible]

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Report of General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance.

The Consolidation of Revenue Districts Rapidly Progressing.

Internal Revenue Estimates Under the Law of July Last.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REPORT OF GENERAL DYER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The report of General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, is in the hands of the Secretary of War. In regard to the appropriations provided for the ensuing year, General Dyer remarks that they are larger than they have been any year since the close of the war. The operation of the law has caused great embarrassment to the work of the Ordnance bureau. All operations at arsenals in the department, except the breaking up of ammunition and preparing of obsolete and unserviceable ordnance and ordnance stores for sale, had to be suspended immediately. In other respects also the law has operated to the detriment of the department, and its economical disposition of its property and stores. As a consequence it is now necessary to ask for a sufficient appropriation to meet all probable wants of the Department for the ensuing fiscal year. Preparations are in progress for [illegible] St. Louis Arsenal in pursuance of several acts of Congress on that subject, but some delay in carrying this out will necessarily [illegible] by the [illegible] Jefferson Barracks reservation, have reverted to the Treasury under the act heretofore referred to. These quarters should be built before the arsenal is given up by this Department. General Dyer further recommends that several arsenals now situated in the immediate vicinity of large cities, obstructing their growth, and causing fear and anxiety to the inhabitants thereof by the proximity of large quantities of dangerous materials be sold, and the proceeds used in building a large arsenal of construction and depot for gunpowder at some point on the Atlantic coast. The construction of the buildings, and development of the water power at the Rock Island Arsenal are progressing satisfactorily. A further reduction of enlisted men of the ordnance service, from 750 to 500, is contemplated, and will soon be made. The number of hired men employed has also been largely reduced. The number of ordnance officers has been reduced to fifty-nine, which number is not greater than the necessities of the Department require. Since the close of the war the Department has disposed of more than 1,340,000 stand of small arms, unfit for use, and of unserviceable patterns; 300,000 of these were sold within the past month. If the demand for arms and other munitions should continue as at present, the Department will be able in a short time to dispose of the greater part of its surplus stores, which are unsuited to our wants, and the expense of keeping which is very great. Sales since the 1st of July, 1870, to the present date, have yielded about $3,000,000. In concluding his report, General Dyer calls renewed attention to the defenceless condition of the forts of the seacoasts. None of the permanent forts are fully armed, and many of them—particularly those in the Southern States—have not a single gun of suitable calibre in them.

CONSOLIDATION OF REVENUE DISTRICTS.

The work of consolidating the revenue collection districts of the country has been steadily progressing since October 1. The force of Assistant Assessors has already been reduced 415, and the services of 300 more will be dispensed with in a short time. This will save the government a daily expense of some $2,000.

INTEREST ON PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The government having paid considerable amounts in interest on bonds of the various Pacific Railroads, which it had guaranteed, which sums have not yet been paid back into the Treasury, Secretary Boutwell has notified the chief of the warrant Department to pass any more warrants for payment of government freights or transportation of the Kansas Pacific, Union Pacific, or Central Pacific Railroads until these reimburse the government for amounts already advanced. In consequence of this action there is considerable excitement among the agents of the above corporations, who have been here for some time endeavoring to get their accounts settled. The Union Pacific owes $2,000,000; the Kansas Pacific, $400,[illegible]; the Central Pacific, $2,000,000. The balance due from other Pacific roads is comparatively small.

A GERMAN DEFAULTER TRIPPED UP.

For some time past the detectives of this city and Baltimore have been on the [illegible] for a man named Lewis Dobis, who had been Mayor of Rothberg, a town in Germany or Prussia, for fifteen years, and who, it was alleged, had embezzled money belonging to that corporation to the extent of fifteen thousand dollars, and come over to this country. On Friday night a man answering to the description sent to Warner Dressich, Esq., North German Consul at Baltimore, was taken in custody and lodged in the Police Station. An examination of his trunk, &c., at one of the hotels near the Camden Station, where he lodged, disclosed to view nine thousand dollars, which was taken in charge by the detectives. He was, on Saturday, given over to the charge of the United States Marshal, Goldsborough, for the action of the North German Consul.

NAVAL ITEMS.

As required by the regulations of the Navy Department, an examination of the graduated class of 1869 as to scientific, mechanical, and practical knowledge of such members preparatory to their promotion to the rank of Ensigns, has been held before the Regular Examining Board of the Academy at Annapolis. During the war, so great was the demand for naval officers, that this requirement was lessened in its discipline, and soon, by disuse, became merely nominal. Now, however, when the war is ended, and the surplus of officers is so great, the former strictness, in every particular, has been revived, and the examination just passed has been one of the most severe and concise ever known. Among those who passed a satisfactory examination are Edwin Hirely, Illinois; B. H. Buckingham, Ohio; James B. Hobson, Iowa; F. S. Bassett, Illinois; U. H. Harris, Indiana. The arrival in this country of the newly-appointed Vice Admiral of the Navy, Stephen C. Rowan, raises the question, which was mooted considerably when the promotion of Admiral Porter was made, concerning the probabilities of the Senate rejecting the two promotions occasioned by the death of Farragut, and allowing naval rank to dwindle to its ancient proportions, by refusing to consent to promotion above the grade of Commodore. The subject excites much interest in naval circles. Much legislation is expected upon this interest and the question of rank will not be the least important that it is expected will be touched upon.

A SEA CHASE.

It seems that the North German steamship Baltimore, which arrived from Bremen on Saturday, after leaving that port proceeded to the northward of Scotland, and in the North Sea passed fourteen French men-of-war, one of them chasing the steamer for two hours, but a heavy storm coming on, and the weather being thick and foggy, she was lost sight of, and the steamer continued on her course without meeting any other war vessels.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been printed. It is shorter than usual, and its main points have been anticipated by the publication of the report of Secretary Cox. Full details are given of the appointments under the new policy of the President and workings of the system. The purchase of goods and their inspection has been [illegible] on in the most satisfactory manner. The effect of [illegible] and his subsequent movement on the plains, is [illegible]

but the Government of Bogota itself has always given most positive assurances to the Spanish authorities that they would remain neutral, which they have done.

ILLINOIS.

The Longworth Murder Trial at Ottawa.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Nov. 28.—The trial of the Longworths, indicted for murder, still continues, and a large attendance of people was present at the opening of the court this morning. The substance of the testimony to-day, is about as follows:

Peter Gallagher, sworn: Am acquainted with Longworths and deceased. On the evening of the day when Robinson was killed, while at supper, we heard a noise as if some one was throwing stones against the house. Went out, myself and a hired man, Mat Fishive. Father just then came up. Had been to town. While putting up the team stones were thrown out of the barn, and, on investigation, we found Willie Longworth, one of the prisoners, where he had been hiding. He said he was hungry. I got him some apples to eat, and Mat got a buffalo robe for him to lie in. He asked us to go to his father's and tell them where he was, and ask them what he should do. We went to the Longworth house, and came back and took Willie home. His father said, when we got in, he would have that land in dispute in spite of Isaac Robinson, the brother of deceased. He said: "When the little flying fish came around William Robinson was in Abraham's bosom." He did not explain what he meant by the flying fish. He spoke about the trouble with Robinson; said he took hold of the gun and Robinson struck him. He said he guessed he would go to the funeral, as Robinson had never done him any harm. He said he had a revolver in his pocket, but did not try to use it upon Robinson. He said he did not kill Bill Robinson, but raised a son that did. On our way to Longworth's I asked Willie what was in the gun. He said small balls and buckshot, and [illegible] know that he shot [illegible] (Longworth senior's) blood [illegible] that he would not have done it for a farm. Did not observe Longworth crying. He had a black eye and one cheek was black. He said that Robinson tried to shoot him when they fell, and he said that Robinson struck him in the eye with the gun.

Frank Gallagher, a brother of the above witness, swore that a couple of days after the killing he had a talk with Willie Longworth, and asked him (young Longworth) why he killed Robinson. Willie replied: "The quickest way is the best." On another occasion, before the killing, he was at Robinson's, and Longworth and his wife were there. Robinson had sent up Longworth's cattle. Longworth told Robinson's sister that [illegible] must feed the cattle, so he would; also, that when a trial then pending between Pilson, a relative of Longworth's by marriage to a brother of [illegible], and Robinson came off there would be [illegible] war at Ottawa, and either one of the other [illegible] die. Longworth had a gun in his buggy. [illegible] was not at home. Robinson had penned up Pilson and Longworth's cattle, but not witnessed, though they had broken in Robinson's field.

Mr. Mitchell testified as to the location of the farms, roads, and the disputed land; also, as to threats by Longworth against the deceased.

E. C. Plowman swore as to the character of the fences along the lane, Robinson's not being good.

Miss Anna O'Brian testified: Had worked for Longworth. He had a pistol in his house, and told his wife and others to use it on Robinson if he came to the house. Robinson had to subpœna Mrs. Longworth as witness in a suit on several occasions, but she had hidden, or could not be found, and Robinson entered and searched the house, on two occasions, in Longworth's absence, and Longworth had made some threats, such as if he had caught him it would not have been telling him much. On another occasion they had an altercation on the road near Longworth's, and when Robinson had left a little ways, some one fired a pistol, or three shots. Longworth came in, and said if Robinson had come inside of the yard he would have shot him.

Peter Gallagher and John Gallagher both testified as to threats uttered by Longworth. Peter swore he had sold the disputed land to Longworth, a rod wide for a road ten or twelve years ago, and Longworth and the latter have been in possession of it all along. Once when I tried to get Longworth to settle with Robinson, he said you have tried twice to have him settle, but he won't. I won't ask him to settle any more. The Scripture says an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, and a life for a life, and that I cannot suffer him any longer. One of us will have to die.

Personal—Runaway Accident—Railroad Fatality—Business Before the Morgan County Circuit Court.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 28.—Senator Yates left Jacksonville, for Washington, last night.

A little son of Mr. Stever, the Sheriff of Morgan County, was run over, on Saturday, by a runaway pair of horses, and seriously and probably fatally injured.

Mr. M. Fernandes, a citizen of Jacksonville, was accidentally killed, by being run over by the cars on the Illinois Farmers' Railway, on Saturday.

The November term of the Morgan County Circuit Court began this afternoon, Judge Hodges presiding. There are 350 cases docketed for the term, including 3 for murder and 29 for divorce.

INDIANA.

Strike of Workmen—A Freight Blockade—Death of James Blake—Murder of an Old Man near Madison—Railroad Item—Mortuary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 28.—About 60 of the employes of Sinker & Davis, proprietors of the Western Machine Works, of this city, struck, this morning, on account of a proposed reduction of wages. [illegible] Union. [illegible] at work. Sinker & Davis declare their intention to [illegible] from their [illegible]

Two little girls, 4 and 6 years old, daughters of John Rhodes, of this city, strayed from home yesterday morning, since which time they have not been heard from. It is feared they fell through the Vincennes Railroad bridge over the river near their home, and are drowned.

The East and West railroads running through here are utterly unable, with their present facilities, to furnish transportation for the freight passing through. A perfect blockade exists.

The city is in general mourning over the death of James Blake, which occurred on Saturday morning, in the 80th year of his age. A meeting of the citizens, held this morning, to take action on his death, was largely attended. The Mayor has issued a proclamation, recognizing it as a public calamity, and recommending the closing of business houses during the afternoon. The courts adjourned out of respect to his memory. The funeral service takes place this afternoon from the Third Presbyterian Church, and it will be undoubtedly the largest concourse ever before witnessed on a like occasion.

In the United States Court, this morning, Judge Drummond presiding, it was decided, in the case of Charles F. Bell vs. The New Albany & Salem Railroad, that all proceedings in the courts are null and void. The prayer of the petitioner is therefore granted, and a receiver will be appointed to take charge of the road, [illegible]

An old and respected citizen of Saluda Township, [illegible] miles from Madison, Ind., was found dead in his house on Sunday afternoon, having been murdered on Friday. He was a bachelor, living alone. The object of the murder is supposed to be money. Wm. F. Fleming is accused of the deed, Fleming was seen leaving the neighborhood, riding a mare, and wearing an overcoat belonging to the murdered man. A large reward is offered for the arrest of Fleming. The Madison Courier gives the following description of Fleming: He is about 22 or 25 years of age, five feet seven inches high, weighing about 145 pounds; light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, and speech quick.

Verdict of Guilty in the Bluffton Murder Case—Accidental Death.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 28.—On Saturday evening, the Judge charged the jury in the Bluffton murder trial, and, after about three hours' consideration, they returned a verdict of guilty, and sentenced him to twelve years' imprisonment. The counsel for the defence made a motion for a new trial, and to-day has been taken up in argument of the same, the Judge reserving his decision until to-morrow.

The Coroner's jury concluded the examination of the case of the man Gentry, who was found in an insensible condition on Saturday, and afterward died, their verdict being accidental death. It was shown that he had fallen over the river embankment, and received fatal injuries thereby.

MICHIGAN.

Vote on the Constitutional Amendment to Strike out the Word "White"—Female Suffrage Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 28.—Returns from fifty-one counties leave the majority in favor of striking out the word "white," wherever it occurs in the State Constitution, about 1,100. Eleven counties are yet to be heard from, but there is no probability that they will overcome the [illegible] majority. [illegible]

ALABAMA.

Political Excitement at Montgomery—The Old Governor and Treasurer Refuse to Surrender [illegible]

[illegible]

MINNESOTA.

Transfer of the St. Paul and Pacific [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

The Revenue Reformers' Banquet—Who Attended it.

A Declining Tendency in the Various Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The tone of the gold market was weak, to-day, and the speculation less confident, the price having declined to 111⅛. The special consideration affecting the premium was not so much the condition of affairs in Europe as the rumored forthcoming policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, in selling all the surplus gold now on hand. Cash gold was easy, and the rates paid for carrying were from 1 to 2 per cent to flat. The Secretary's official programme for the month of December was published to-day. He will sell four millions of gold and buy five millions of bonds.

MONEY.

The money market was without change at 4 and 5 per cent on governments, and 5 to 6 per cent on stock collaterals. Prime business notes ranged from 7 to 9 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS.

The government bond market was strong.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was heavy and lower. Prime bankers' sixty days sterling bills ranged from 109 to 109¼, and sight, 109¾ to 110. Commercial bills ranged from 108¼ to 108½.

STOCKS.

The stock market was devoid of special activity, but more firmness was noted and prices advanced a fraction, Erie being especially strong and selling from 23 to 23⅜. The principal dealings were confined to this stock, though New York Central, Lake Shore, Ohio & Mississippi, St. Paul & Northwestern preferred, also attracted attention.

FLOUR.

The market for the common and medium grades of State and Western flours was dull and heavy. Even the favorite shipping extras, which have been exceptionally firm, were neglected. At the close holders were disposed to accept prices which they refused on Saturday, but buyers, in view of the more peaceful aspect of the political intelligence from Europe, were disposed to hold off, to await developments.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was also depressed. The receipts were large. The quantity afloat on the canal and in the harbor is unusually great, and receivers are anxious to realize. Ship-owners were asking an advance for ocean freights, and prices were consequently 2c lower for new spring than the asking prices at the close of Saturday's market.

[To the Associated Press.]

REVENUE REFORMERS' BANQUET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The dinner of the Revenue Reform party took place to-night, and, in point of numbers and character of those assembled, is particularly noteworthy. Robert B. Minturn presided. Among those present were Wm. Cullen Bryant, David A. Wells, Horace White, of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE; General Brinkerhoff, of Ohio; David Dudley Field; Wm. M. Grosvenor, of Missouri Democrat; Joshua Leavitt, S. S. Cox, Mahlon Sands, F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College; James W. Girard, Jr., and many other distinguished persons. Wm. Cullen Bryant was received with cheers. He said the course of free trade was the course of the great mass of mankind. Mahlon Sands denounced protection as a shame and tyranny. David A. Wells reviewed the history of free trade at length. Wm. M. Grosvenor, of the St. Louis Democrat, [illegible] Horace White [illegible] America, [illegible] of Lincoln, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Recent Election in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—A Los Angeles telegram says the latest returns from Arizona give Bradley, Democrat, a majority for Congress. Over 500 fraudulent votes for McCormick, Republican, were discovered. Governor Safford and Secretary, [illegible]

Fatal Collision on the Louisville, Cincinnati, & Lexington Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 28.—[illegible]

Fires.

CANTON, Ill., Nov. 27.—J. S. McCreary's slaughter and packing house was discovered to be on fire at 1:30 a. m. yesterday. It was totally destroyed. [illegible]

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—[illegible]

Congressional Election in North Carolina.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Death of James McCord.

At half-past 11 yesterday morning, James McCord, one of the early merchants of Chicago, died at the Tremont House. [illegible]

Mr. McCord was born in Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., [illegible]

to be worth in the neighborhood of a million of dollars.

Mr. McCord was a bachelor, and his only living relative is a brother, with a family, who resides in Will County, this State. To the children of his brother he has been very liberal. He had lived at the Tremont House over thirty years; owned a pew in the Second Presbyterian (Dr. Patterson's) Church, and was of a quiet, social temperament. No one knew him but to respect him. He had a kind heart, was a true friend, and was exemplary in every relation of life.

Announcements.

Members of the Chicago Historical Society will be glad to know that on this evening there will be a very general meeting held at the society rooms, for the purpose of revising and remodelling the constitution and by-laws of the association. It is proposed to infuse new elements into the body of the society, and to make it more operative in the direction it aims to work. All members have a vote, and are bound in duty to be present and take part. So valuable an institution as this should share largely in the interests and care of all good citizens.

—The annual reunion at the Palmer House, on Thursday evening, of the Western Alumni of Amherst College, promises to be of unusual interest. Prof. Snell, known through many generations of students, will be here, having come on from Amherst to attend the reunion. He will have hearty greetings from his old pupils. Letters of acceptance have been received from a number of graduates living in other Western cities and States, so that a large gathering is anticipated.

—The citizens of the North Side meet this evening, at Turner Hall, to consider the question of public improvements in North Chicago and Lake View. Business of importance will be presented, and all interested are invited to be present.

—A lecture on foreign travel and a stereopticon exhibition will be given this evening, at the First Baptist Church, by W. W. Everts, Jr., for the benefit of the Shields Mission.

—There will be a grand concert in aid of the Western Avenue Baptist Church, this evening, at Stanley Hall, corner of Lake and Paulina streets, by the choir of the Second Church, aided by several eminent soloists.

—Prof. Haselmeyer, a noted prestidigitateur and trainer of canary birds, will hold forth at Farwell Hall, on the evenings of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 10th of December. The Professor is said to be a wonderful wizard, and will no doubt attract crowded houses.

—Professor Edward M. Booth, the elocutionist, will read extracts from Shakspeare, Dickens, Mark Twain, Adelaide Proctor, and others, this evening, at the Union Park Congregational Church, at a quarter before 8. A very pleasant entertainment may be expected. Admission, 25 cents.

Lecture by Mrs. Wheaton.

On Friday last, Mrs. W. G. Wheaton, M. D., of Springfield, lectured at Farwell Hall, on "The True Woman." After being introduced by Governor Bross, she went on to give her ideas of what constitutes the real sphere of woman—the home—and took strong ground against woman suffrage, and logically and eloquently treated of the disastrous results which would inevitably follow the extension of the suffrage. Keeping the interest of her audience from beginning to end, and convincing nearly all of them, the lady fully maintained the high reputation which she won while addressing the late Constitutional Convention, and won for herself many friends and admirers. We regret the pressure upon our columns which prevented our publishing the fuller report of her lecture, which its own merit and the importance of the subject deserved.

A Bet Decided.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Will you be kind enough to decide the following wager: A bets B that The Tribune of Sunday, Nov. 27, had a circulation larger than the Times of the same date. MOULSON.

ANSWER.—The gentleman who wagers can easily decide as to the superficial contents in inches of the two sheets. If the contents in ems (as printers measure) are meant, they are as follows: TRIBUNE, 516,100; Times, 387,300; difference, 128,800, or more than one-fourth.

Plymouth Church Fair.

The ladies of Plymouth Congregational Church are just now deeply engrossed in their preparations for a grand fair, which is to open this evening, and continue all the week. They have taken possession of the entire basement of the church, and are busily engaged in fitting it up and preparing it for the various departments, of which there will be twenty-four, [illegible]

[illegible]

Board of Police.

The Board of Police met, yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the board, the President, G. D. Brown, in the chair. [illegible]

[illegible]

Brutality.

[illegible]

Accidents.

[illegible]

A Family in Trouble.

[illegible]

An Attempted Separation.

[illegible]

Cosmopolitan Bazaar.

[illegible]

Meteorological.

[illegible]

George Holland was held to bail to answer to a charge of larceny, was incorrect. He was honorably discharged.

—Yesterday afternoon, G. S. Thomas, who resides at No. 336 West Adams street, intending to take a walk, told his hostler, a man he had recently engaged, to take his boots and shine them. After allowing a reasonable time for the work to be done, and the boots not being returned, he went to the stable and was shocked at not finding either hostler or boots. The scamp had fled, leaving a pair of his old shoes for his employer to wear. The boots were worth $16; the shoes, 25 cents—an extremely one-sided exchange.

—The body of a man, which was subsequently identified as that of Andrew Anderson, was found in the river, near Erie street bridge, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. There were no marks of violence on the corpse, and, as a brother of the deceased stated that he had loaned him $5 on the 26th inst., and had learned that he got drunk, the jury rendered a verdict of found drowned, presuming that he had fallen overboard. He had been missing since the day mentioned.

—A boarding-house opposite the Transit House, near the Stock Yards, was robbed of a $30 overcoat, yesterday.

—A barrel of sugar, worth $40, was taken from in front of Williams' store, corner of Desplaines and Harrison streets, last evening.

—Sometime yesterday afternoon, the money-drawer in the store of Charles Ryder, No. 48 West Randolph street, was robbed of $50 by three men. One of them engaged the clerk in conversation while the other two were taking the money. No arrests were made.

—Two young men went into the store of W. A. Weylan, No. 214 North Wells street, yesterday afternoon, and abstracted $16 from the money drawer.

—There are four boxes of buck gloves at the Armory, awaiting an owner.

—A buggy, belonging to N. F. Lober, was stolen from the corner of Sedgwick and Wood streets, last evening.

—John Connell was arrested, last night, for drawing a revolver on a man and chasing him home.

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS AT WILMINGTON, ILL.

Business Men Arrayed Against their Competitors in Trade—Buildings Burned—Carriages Mutilated—Horses Poisoned—Arrest of a Number of the Parties.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 28.

The city of Wilmington, Ill., has for the past few weeks been the scene of some of the most disgraceful proceedings that we have ever had occasion to record, and the greatest excitement has existed there since their occurrence. It seems a feud sprang up between some of the most prominent business men of the city, and one in particular, Hon. J. H. Daniels, a well-known banker, was the one object of objection.

The reception was inaugurated by the setting fire to a large building used as a saloon and dwelling house, and supposed to belong to Mr. Daniels, which was afterward discovered to be the property of another gentleman, Mr. D. having sold it a few weeks before. This fact, it is alleged, enraged his enemies more than anything else, and the sequel develops the fact that a plan was formed to burn a greater portion of the business part of the city. Following the burning of the saloon, a large barn on the farm of Mr. Daniels, one and a half miles from Wilmington, was destroyed, with all its contents, comprising hay, grain, and some valuable horses, entailing a loss of about $7,000. This high-handedness caused the Common Council of the city to offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the incendiary, Mr. Daniels also promising a like amount.

Scarcely had these rewards appeared in print when Jules B. Gardner, an old citizen, who has been Deputy Sheriff of the county as well as City Marshal and Constable of Wilmington, gave such information as led to the arrest of one Oscar Livingston, alias "Oshkosh," who was immediately conveyed to Joliet. The grand jury was in session at the time, and Livingston, who, by the way, is reported to be a fugitive from justice, having, it is said, committed a murder in Ohio, signified to them that he was willing to make a full confession of the whole matter if they would accept his testimony. He was accordingly placed in their confidence and proceeded to state that he was hired to burn this property; that he received $2 for burning the saloon, and $5 for firing the barn. He also gave the names of the parties with whom he was connected, and City Marshal Burr, of Wilmington, immediately started for that city, in company with other officers, to accomplish the arrest of Gardner, who was represented to be one of the principals himself. The Marshal and his assistants surrounded the house and awaited quietly his arrival. At about 12 o'clock, midnight, he entered his dwelling, and when the officers went in they found him in bed. He sprang up, seized a revolver, and placed it at Marshal Burr's head. The marshal quietly told him to lay it down, and dress himself, which he did, and handcuffs were brought in play when he was taken to the cars and conveyed to Joliet. Charles O'Connell, another old citizen, was also arrested and put in prison. Gardner made application for bail, which was placed at $20,000.

Following these arrests the premises of S. L. Morrell, Esq., one of the best and most respected citizens, was entered by parties unknown, and his wagons cut and mutilated, leaving nothing but the bare wood in one of the wagons, totally demolished, and the harness made into ribbons. Fifty dollars reward was offered by the Common Council, and the same amount by Mr. Morrell for the discovery of the persons who committed the deed.

Andrew Whitten, a man over 70 years of age, and the possessor of at least $100,000 in property, and whose sons are the founders, with himself, of the First National Bank of Wilmington, was next arrested, and was required to give bail in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance for trial. Whitten has resided in Wilmington over thirty years, and great feeling is manifested by the citizens.

Following the arrest of Whitten, came that of James Gregory, a boot and shoe merchant, as a witness. It is alleged that Gregory acknowledges to have given Livingston some consideration, but says he did so to save his property from destruction. Mr. Gregory is a young man, and has heretofore been highly respected for his upright dealings and business qualities.

On Thursday night last, Mr. Morrell's premises were again entered, and two valuable horses poisoned, resulting in the death of one, with but little hopes of saving the other. A servant girl states that she saw two men drive up to the barn in an open buggy, one getting out, but that she supposed at the time that they had stopped to water their horses, and thought no more of it.

Among other things stated by Livingston was the exact number of business houses intended to be burned, the localities, where the kindling was placed to execute the job, and the night appointed for the destruction. In corroboration of this evidence, everything was found upon examination just as he stated, and some of the citizens manifest a strong belief in his statements. Too much credence should not, however, be attached to his implication of others, until the matter is legally investigated.

Since the above arrests the excitement in the city has somewhat abated, although a strong and strict watch is still kept, and Judge Lynch is openly advocated in case of any more outrages being committed; and for the sake of the reputation of the city and the good of the people at large, we hope, in the words of a local paper, "old things have passed away, and behold all things are become new."

Train.

George Francis Train was in high feather recently at Marseilles. On the 5th of November, during the continuance of the revolutionary disturbances, caused by the "Reds" of that city, under General Cluseret, a large body of National Guards, who were engaged in preserving the peace, marched past the Grand Hotel, at which George lodged. What occurred is thus described by a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian:

On the balcony facing the Cannebiere he had raised two enormous flags, one being the tricolor and the other the stars and stripes. A large force of National Guards were filing down the street on their way to the Prefecture. As soon as the drums were heard out came the American citizen, accompanied by General Cluseret, each with a little tri-colored flag in hand. No sooner, however, was Cluseret espied by the troops than groans and hisses were poured out against him; some of the men shook their rifles at him and shouted, "A bas Cluseret." Others refused to march past the window as long as he remained there, and he was at last obliged to retire from the balcony. But the groans and hisses still continued, and Mr. George Francis Train sprang wildly from one end of the balcony to the other, waving his little tri-color and striking his heart with it. He was shouting the whole time, but the roar among the National Guard was so great that nothing could be made out except the pantomime. As the fury of the troops grew more intense Mr. Train seized both ends of his two large flags and wound them round him till he looked as though he was going to commit suicide.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

—The statement in Monday's paper, that [illegible]

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CHEAP GOODS,

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Best quality English Serges at 60 cents.

Heavy Poplin Alpacas at two shillings.

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Silk and Serge Wool Poplins at four shillings.

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1871. 1871.

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FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

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MORTGAGES

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

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DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

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ESSENCE OF PARTY DEMOCRACY.

The New York *World* concedes the general truth of the charge made by the Republican party, against the Democratic, that the latter is a party *without affirmative issues*; that its function is to oppose and not to act, to object and not to do, to criticise rather than to perform. It seems to overlook, however, the necessary inference from this premise, viz.: That the Democratic party should, therefore, always remain out of power. A party which subsists on its ability to find fault with what others do, and claims no ability or desire to initiate, would sustain a double loss by being invested with the responsibilities of power. It would have no time for the criticism in which it is so well skilled, and it would have no capacity for the affirmative positions and action it would be called on to take. To run a government requires something more than criticism. It requires constant affirmation, and ready and prompt execution, control, and action. This is equally true, whatever the policy of the government may be.

In another respect, the *World* puts forward a claim which we are not disposed to concede so easily, viz.: That the Democratic party is founded on a generous faith in the capacity of all men to govern themselves. The *World* claims that—

> "It believes that men may be safely trusted to choose their own pursuits, select their own markets, direct their industry into the most profitable channels, and make their own bargains; and it, therefore, opposes, and expects to abolish, all legislation intended to introduce or establish branches of industry in which the people are not yet prepared to engage, without the fostering aid of government. The Democratic party recoils at what is called paternal, or, as some one has derisively nicknamed it, *maternal* government."

The history of the Democratic party does show that it has resisted the exercise of paternal powers by the National Government, but only in order that it might vest the same paternal powers in States. It has never been *government* as a whole, but only the National Government, whose powers the Democratic party has sought to check.

The system of absolute government of the laboring class by the capitalist class, and of the black race by the white race, known as African slavery, rested for years on the affirmative sanction and support of the Democratic party and of the New York *World*. In affirming, as it does, that, "The Republican party grew up to power by mere opposition to the extension of slavery," it necessarily implies that there was an affirmative party in favor of extending slavery, to-wit: the Democratic party. It then had an affirmative issue, viz: that the white man, by reason of a deficiency of burnt carbon under his cuticle, had the right to exercise absolute and arbitrary government over the black man, and to import and adopt the slave laws of Congo and Dahomey and make them part of the common law of America. A happy exemplification this of the Democrat's generous faith in the ability of all men to govern themselves, to choose their own pursuits, direct their own industry, and make their own bargains! As between the black laborer and his white owner, did the Democratic party teach that that government is best which governs least? Far from it. This application of the doctrine was made by the Abolitionists only.

Even as concerns State and city governments, Democratic administrations show that they have not the slightest objection to those governments which govern most. The State and city of New York are Dem[illegible] tion of the industrial and physical welfare of the people, and some of them to the mere preservation of the peace. It is not, therefore, *government per se*, but only the National Government, whose wings the Democratic party has ever shown any disposition to clip. The *World* says:

> "The Democratic party of this country fought resolutely during two generations against schemes of internal improvement by the *Federal* Government. Experience has vindicated its wisdom by showing that private enterprise is adequate to supply the country with all needed means of internal communication."

Notwithstanding, however, the Democratic aversion to schemes of internal improvement by the National Government, it has had no hesitation in inaugurating them through the State and city governments. The extensive canal system of New York originated not in private but in State enterprise. Many of the railroads have been built, or aided, by State grants, and all have been variously favored by State legislation. Thus the pretended hostility of the Democratic party to the exercise of paternal powers of government sifts down, when analyzed, into mere anti-nationalism, or hostility to the principle of nationalism.

When we search out the inspiring motives of this anti-nationalism, we find it to consist, not in a love of freedom, or enlargement of personal rights, but in a zeal for slavery. The Democratic party believed that, as between slaveholder and slave, that government is best which governs most. They perceived that this form of slave government was chiefly endangered by the powers of the Federal Government, and they, therefore, opposed the powers of *that* government *in toto*, even to nullification, secession, and rebellion. They saw, however, that, as slavery would shape every State government in which it was allowed a foothold, the greater the powers of the State governments the surer would be the perpetuity of "that form of government which governs most," viz., slaveocracy. Therefore, the Democratic party magnified in all respects the power of the States. Though the National Constitution forbade them to emit bills of credit or coin money, and though the most fundamental principle of all law is, that one cannot do by an agent what he cannot do himself, yet Democratic courts held that the States had the sole power to authorize banks to issue paper bills of credit to circulate as money. In scores of ways Democracy waged war on nationalism, but never on the utmost usurpation of power by a State, or the most intermeddling, inquisitorial, and ferocious exercise of "paternal government" by States. On the contrary, the sympathies of the Democratic party are largely with Napoleons, Cæsars, and despots, whether in the Presidential chair or at the head of foreign governments. They can always be relied upon to sustain a usurping President or Governor against the balancing power of the legislative body, or a usurping and defrauding railroad President against his stockholders. In short, their belief in the one-man power is innate, and manifests itself alike in their sympathy with the slaveholders' rebellion, the ridiculous conquests of Andrew Johnson, or the long career of knavery and final downfall of Louis Napoleon. They have justified too often the saying of Wendell Phillips, that a Democrat is an autocrat without power.

The Saginaw (Michigan) *Enterprise* has an article on salt and lumber, in which it appeals to the newly-elected Representative in Congress from that district to "join in efforts to save our salt and lumber interest from ruin." This salvation consists in preventing the repeal or reduction of taxes on these articles. With a short-sightedness that is peculiar to men who claim the privilege of living at the public expense, and not by their own labor, this paper ignores the fact that, in the absence of any tariff on salt, the Michigan Salt Works would have the monopoly of the Western market. Protected by a tax of from 100 to 120 per cent in the Eastern market, the Onondaga Salt Company is enabled to sell its salt at cost in Detroit and Chicago for no other purpose than to crush out competition. Abolish the salt duties, and the Onondaga company will not sell a barrel of salt west or south of Lake Erie.

THE RAILROAD-ELEVATOR MONOPOLY.

Everybody has heard enough of the frauds perpetrated upon the shippers and owners of grain by the warehousemen of this city. They are patent facts, and there is no use in reviewing them, unless the people can be shown how the elevator proprietors get the power to commit these depredations with impunity; in other words, how they maintain a monopoly; for, if there were no monopoly, there would be no abuses. In the language of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in a recent railroad case, "Competition is the best protection to the public, and it is against the policy of the law to destroy it by creating a monopoly of any branch of business."

Most persons who have suffered from the frauds perpetrated by the elevator monopoly, go no further in their opposition to it than cursing all Chicago elevators promiscuously, without inquiring what constitutes the "ring," who are in it, and who are out of it, and what holds this close monopoly together.

It is time, however, that the public should realize that a more dangerous monopoly than that of grain elevators is at the bottom of the grain trade, and that the elevator proprietors are the confederates, agents, and tools of a railroad monopoly which has already turned two of the elevators in this city out of its employ, and is steadily progressing in a direction which will soon place even more important interests than the grain trade in its entire control. Conclusive proof of this is shown in the instances of the Iowa Elevator, owned by Spruance, Preston & Co., and the Illinois River Elevator, owned by Edward Hempstead. Both of these elevators were for years connected with several of the principal railroads centring here; but, within the past four years, have been ignored by that unlawful consolidation, owned in Wall street, known as the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, and, through it, by all the other roads. The cases of both of these elevators were essentially the same. There were good and convenient side tracks which the railroads used for the delivery of grain consigned to these elevators, until the railroads made a special contract with Hiram Wheeler and others to receive all the grain brought into Chicago in bulk. After that, they refused to deliver grain to the two elevators in question, thus assuming to sell out the business to the private warehousemen, and also the rights of the shippers who consigned their grain to them. In the case of the Iowa Elevator, the switch leading to it was, by the order, or at the instigation, of the railroad company, torn up, and the elevator entirely disconnected with its track, and now, when the proprietors of the elevator have constructed another track upon ground entirely under their own control, and extended the track to within five feet of the line of the railroad, the latter refuses permission to allow the connection to be made. In the case of the Illinois River Elevator, notwithstanding that the track is still intact, and notwithstanding that the railroad company uses it for the delivery of coal and other freight to the elevator, and even sends its cars in there to take grain (barley) out of the elevator, it refuses to deliver grain in bulk there, and refuses to the shippers along its lines the privilege of shipping to that elevator. When the proprietors of these elevators bring suit, and the courts, deciding in their favor, issue writs of mandamus to compel the railroads to respect the rights of shipper and consignee, the railroads make an evasive return, full of subterfuges, based solely on legal quibbles and technicalities, which are, in fact, contempt of the courts—denying that railroads are "common carriers," and claiming that they are only private corporations, and under no obligations to the public beyond those which would rest upon a private individual who might, of his own motion, become a common carrier. It is apparent that, if this audacious claim is conceded, the railroad monopoly may gradually turn one elevator after another out of its employ, until the whole business of warehousing grain in Chicago shall be concentrated under the autocratic power of a railroad ring, whose will would be the sole commercial law of the city. Surely, no more pernicious doctrine than this was ever set up by Judge Barnard and Jim Fisk!

The railroads set up the plea that they are not bound to deliver grain in bulk to any consignee, except those with whom they may choose to contract; but in advance of all these special contracts is their contract with the people, upon which their charters were granted, viz: That they shall treat all shippers and consignees alike, and it is only upon such conditions that they are granted the privilege to condemn lands for their roadways, and do other similar acts which are not granted to private corporations.

It is apparent that the abuses in the warehousing business in Chicago, are the result of the law-defying attitude of the railroad monopoly. Laws regulating the warehousemen are well enough as far as they go, but they do not touch the root of the evil, and there can be no effectual correction of them until the railroads are compelled, not only to deliver grain to any warehouse to which it may be consigned, when such warehouse is connected with their track by a switch, but also to permit the connection of any new switch leading to any elevator in the city. These are rights of the people, established not only by the contracts of the railroads in their charters, and by the common law of the land, but by the custom of the railroads themselves, and their refusal to comply with these just demands should work the revocation of their charters, and the placing of their property in the control of officers appointed by the State.

PROTECTION AND PRODUCTION.

The Boston *Advertiser* asks the following question:

> "Shall we stop making boots and shoes throughout the country, and discharge all our shoemakers, if we can buy boots and shoes cheaper abroad? Shall we close all our factories and machine shops, and stop all our domestic manufacturing interests, whenever we find that their products can be more cheaply obtained from the cheap labor abroad? The absurdity of such a course, we imagine, can hardly need demonstration. All our manufacturing interests would be destroyed, and the labor dependent upon them would be thrown out of employment, to become a burden on the community, or to pick up a precarious subsistence in some other way."

This is one of the favorite questions of the protectionists in meeting the objections to special legislation taxing the many for the few. Before the present tariff, under the free-trade tariffs of '46 and '56, the shoemakers of the United States not only supplied the whole domestic market, but exported very largely. The tariff on the various articles entering into the composition of boots and shoes has so enhanced the cost of the completed article, that we are shut out of the foreign trade, and are now confined to the domestic market. The tariff has added to the cost of the materials in the shoe, and given no corresponding increase to the wages of the laborer. But, apart from the actual facts in the case of the manufacture of boots and shoes, no such result would follow the repeal of the duties on imports. No country ever imports any manufactured article which it can produce at home, unless the capital and labor that might be employed in that line are, for the time, otherwise more profitably employed. If the capital and labor employed in making boots and shoes could be more profitably employed in any other production, they would abandon that trade, no matter what the tariff might be; and so with all other industries. It is a mere question of profit. The production of spices in New England is a possibility; but capital and labor will not engage in the business, because it will not pay expenses. Ought Congress to tax foreign spices 1,000 per cent to enable men to raise pimento and nutmegs in Vermont? And yet that is but a parallel case to nine-tenths of the instances in which protection is demanded. Protection is not confined to the exclusion of foreign productions. Labor and capital are constantly seeking remunerative employment. Protection increases the price of iron 60 per cent, yielding to the capital engaged in producing it an extraordinary profit, and drawing to that production capital and labor from other productions not thus subsidized. It concentrates upon that industry labor and capital which would not thus tempted by unusual profits [illegible] find the next most remunerative industry. To repeal the duties on all articles produced at home would have the effect of reducing the artificial and extraordinary profits now received by the capital engaged in producing them, but it would leave labor and capital as free as ever to engage in that industry which offered the best returns. There would not be a shoe, or pound of iron, or yard of cloth less produced in the United States if the tariff were repealed, unless the capital and labor now engaged in them should find some other industry more profitable. A protective tariff concentrates capital upon the production of the article thus encouraged by subsidies, in the form of taxation upon the whole people, and draws it away from other productions thus rendered less profitable; a repeal of this protective taxation is to restore this capital to the ordinary competition of production, leaving it free to seek that in which it can be more successfully employed. A protective tariff destroys the diversified field for the employment of capital, while the absence of such a tariff forces capital into new and other branches of employment. Thus it is possible, by the imposition of duties sufficiently great, to so encourage the production of tea in Wisconsin, that the capital employed in other productions will be attracted by its profits of 50 per cent. But, in the absence of such a tariff, tea will not be produced in Wisconsin until such time as its growth will be more profitable than wheat. Tariffs do not foster production, except at the expense of other competing industries, and a repeal of the tariff will destroy no industry, unless the capital and labor employed in it can find another and more profitable enterprise.

THE MICHIGAN MURDER TRIAL.

Had the trial of the Vanderpool murder case, in Michigan, been held in a State wherein murder is punishable by hanging, the disagreement of the jury, under such strong circumstantial evidence of guilt, would have been cited as a new illustration of the effect of capital punishment to screen the murderer from all punishment. It would have been assumed, as so many assumed on the trial of Robinson, in Illinois, for killing McConnell, that the jury would convict on circumstantial evidence, where the punishment is imprisonment for life, but would not convict where it is death.

But probably, in all the history of criminal trials, there has never been a disagreement of a jury in a case where the circumstantial evidence of guilt was stronger than in the case of Vanderpool.

There was no dispute as to the identity of the body of Field, found at the bottom of the lake. It was not disputed that he must have been murdered, as the heavy cut in the back of his head could not have been inflicted except by a hatchet, or other like weapon, in the hands of some other person. Only one witness claims to have seen Field after 10 or 11 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 5th of September, when, in the company of Vanderpool, he entered the banking office of Vanderpool & Field, after having their contract of dissolution of partnership signed and witnessed by some persons in the adjoining premises. One witness, however, whom attempts were made to impeach, testifies that she saw Field alive at 1:30 o'clock on that day. It seems to be assumed as proved that before this hour Field had returned to his home, and that he spent the afternoon with his family—but was pale, haggard, and sick. Upon the doubt raised by this single point, viz: his arrival at his own house before the solitary and doubtful witness saw Field alive in the street, hangs the entire defence.

It is shown, however, that, prior to Monday morning, large pools of blood had been made upon the carpet, in the banking office, where the murder is believed to have occurred. The wood and carpet containing this blood were sent to chemists, analyzed, and pronounced to be human blood. Similar spots of blood were found on the stairs leading from the banking office down to the river. Vanderpool accounts for these spots by saying, that during their Sunday interview Field's nose bled. Perhaps this stereotyped mode of accounting for a like phenomenon has been invented for every murder trial in which it was needed. Vanderpool was absent from his house in the evening for several hours, and it is at this time, after 9 o'clock that night, according to the theory of the prosecution, that he took the body of the murdered Field out of the banking office down the steps, where the spots of blood were found, to the boat, tied the body by a rope to a weight, flung the body into the river, and the weight into his boat, and so towed the body out into the lake, where twelve days afterwards it was found with the rope attached. Before daybreak, and as early as 5 o'clock on Monday morning, Vanderpool set about cleaning and scrubbing the banking office with his own hands, tearing up and burning the principal portion of the blood-stained carpets, and a portion of the clothing he had worn on the fatal Sunday. It was also in proof that when he went home on Sunday afternoon he was dressed in some of Field's clothes, which were kept at the banking office, instead of his own, which were probably saturated with gore. In cleaning and scrubbing the office he does not appear to have been actuated wholly by the instinct of neatness, inasmuch as he distributed large ink spots to conceal the blood spots, and had such a horror of the stains from poor Field's bleeding nose that, in some parts, the wood of the floor itself had to be cut out in chips and analyzed to detect the presence of human blood. Within a day or two of the murder, and ten days before the body of Field was discovered, the suspicious circumstances had accumulated with such force as to leave no doubt in the minds of the community at Manistee of the guilt of Vanderpool. He had already given contradictory accounts of Field's disappearance, alleging to some that he had "gone through" him, absconded with the funds, &c., and to others that they had had a difficulty in the settlement. At the time of the murder, Field had in his possession the $7,000 or so of capital which he had drawn from the firm, none of which was found on his body. The withdrawal of this sum certainly left Vanderpool substantially without capital, as he had only $2,700 in the business, and there are reasons to believe that he could not have continued his business afterward. If the theory of the prosecution is true, Vanderpool has been indebted to the very funds obtained by the murder of Field for his ability to employ the eminent counsel through whose legal skill and and ability he has obtained the present disagreement of the jury.

It is intimated that the County of Manistee, which has already borne the expense of two trials, will not incur the cost of another, and, as the State has made no provision for such cases, the prosecuting authorities may possibly release him without another trial. To do so would be an outrage on public justice, and an eternal disgrace to the State of Michigan. Vanderpool has been indicted, once convicted, and on the last trial seven of his twelve jurors believed him guilty. The other five were in "doubt." At least thirty-one of the grand and petit jurors who have sat on his case have pronounced him the murderer. The five who are in doubt may have been sincere, or may have been packed, or misled by sympathy. But the release of such prisoners as Vanderpool, especially in a State where murder is not punished by death, is simply an incentive to mob law, and to murder. It is only necessary that no witness shall see the fatal blow actually dealt, and lo! however damning the proof of guilt, the prisoner is acquitted. We hope, in the interests of justice, the State of Michigan will keep on trying the case until a proper verdict is obtained.

The New Orleans *Times*, of November 16, states that the amount of cotton produced this season is beyond precedent. The expectation is that every planter in the Mississippi Valley has raised ten bales to the hand. There is danger, however, that at present prices it will not be picked. The [illegible] river transportation has discouraged many. [illegible] portation is sadly in need of laborers. Sixty dollars per month will not tempt deck hands for the boats, and the landings are crowded with sugar and cotton, waiting transportation to New Orleans. Yet, in New Orleans there are thousands of unemployed laborers.

> Were the banks abolished, the taxes they now pay the National and State governments would be paid under different forms. Nothing would be lost in taxes, and the amount now paid the banks for interest would be saved.—*Times.*

Do the private banks pay as much tax on their capital as the National Banks? Every Assessor knows they do not. When they are called on to make a report of their capital, the general rule is to report that it is invested in Federal bonds, and not liable to taxation. The amount of capital invested in private banking in the United States is much greater than in National Banks. There are, perhaps, ten times as many of these shaving shops as regular banks; but how much tax do they all pay? Not a fourth part as much as the National Banks. If the latter were abolished, as advocated by some Western Democratic papers, another brood of private usury shops would spring up to take their places, which would escape taxation as private money-lenders now do, and, of the seventeen millions of taxes now paid by the National Banks, from twelve to fourteen of it would be lost to the national, State, and municipal treasuries, by evasions and concealments, in the way mentioned.

It is not true that the "amount now paid to the banks for interest on their bonds would be saved." The banks draw interest on $340,000,000 of bonds, but they can retire their circulation without selling a single bond to the government; or they can redeem their circulation from the proceeds of the sale of $250,000,000 of bonds, if they see fit to sell any of them. But suppose the banks offer their bonds to the government, it has not the surplus money on hand with which to purchase them.

To manufacture and emit additional irredeemable depreciated notes is forbidden by the pledge given to the public that such notes shall not exceed four hundred millions in amount, and that limit, if we include fractionals, is now reached. To issue any more would be in violation of the promise, and would depreciate and debase the whole currency circulation. There is no money to be saved or gained, either to the government or people, by abolishing the National Banks, and "watering" the greenbacks. Besides which, if Congress undertook to issue more irredeemable shinplasters as legal tenders, in time of peace, the Supreme Court would undoubtedly declare the act unconstitutional.

At the late election in Minnesota, Messrs. Phelps and Somerville, Republicans, were elected to the Legislature, from Olmsted County. Whereupon, the *Federal Union*, a Democratic paper published in that county, declares that if those gentlemen vote for the Hon. William Windom for the United States Senate, "it will be well for them never to come back to Olmsted County." "Death to the unworthy public servant—physical and violent death—is the almost certain penalty that will follow the crime of political deception on the part of any man elected on Tuesday last, in this county." We suppose this is called, in Minnesota, "instructing the Representatives."

Of all the thirty-nine independent States of Germany in 1866 there now remains unabsorbed by Prussia the diminutive principality of Liechtenstein, with an area of sixty-two square miles, and a population of 8,000 souls. It is doubtful whether Prince John II., its ruler, will be able to maintain his autonomy much longer. The cherry will make but a small bite for Bismark.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

A girl of 15 years, daughter of David Myers, a well-to-do farmer, of Field township, Jefferson County, committed suicide the other day by shooting herself through the abdomen, because her parents objected to her receiving the attentions of a young man of the neighborhood.

IOWA.

Muscatine beggars are extremely fastidious. One of them made a professional call the other day, demanded a cup of hot coffee, a beefsteak, and a hot roll, and was indignant because his request wasn't complied with.

WISCONSIN.

Two Kewaunee men, when returning from a visit the other evening, encountered two savage bears. Each made for a tree and climbed it, and there they were kept for several hours, the bears walking around beneath them.

—The Sparta *Herald* reports the death, on the 17th inst., of Joseph Powell, aged 71 years. Mr. Powell had lived in Sparta since 1852.

INDIANA.

In Cass County there is a good deal of complaint of fly in the wheat. Some fields have been almost entirely ruined.

—Mr. Willard, of Union, on the 6th of October lost a daughter by typhoid fever; four weeks afterward, he lost an only son, and on Sunday of last week, he lost another daughter.

—In the case of John Williams, for larceny, at Evansville, a day or two since, eleven of the jurymen agreed, and a chair broken over the head of the twelfth by the irate foreman speedily convinced him.

—Richard Snelly, of Logansport, committed suicide, November 24, by taking arsenic. Cause not known. He first offered a man named Moss, a barber, $10 to cut his throat.

—The Attica *Ledger* says: "Our fellow-citizen Henry Nave is about as good a physical specimen as one can usually find. At the age of 14 years, while hauling mess pork, his team got 'stalled,' and he made a plank walk through the mud to the wagon, and carried out on his shoulders the eight barrels of pork. The day he was 15 years old he weighed 237 pounds, and can stand as much heat and cold as any one. He has lifted one thousand pounds.

—The Evansville *Journal* says: "The business community was considerably shocked, yesterday, by the announcement of the failure of M. Cahn & Co., who were the heaviest liquor dealers in the city. It was whispered about for some time that there was danger of more failures in the liquor trade, but it seems that some of the best informed men in business circles were unprepared for this failure, which, it is said, will seriously embarrass several of their business friends. Their liabilities are reported to be $150,000; assets not yet stated."

MICHIGAN.

The Portage Lake *Mining Gazette* of Nov. 24 says: "The shipping season just ending, with our prominent copper mines, has been a propitious one, considering all things, and almost all of the available copper has been sent forward to market. Our copper smelting works have been working for weeks back up to the standard, and the last boat down will clean up their storehouses pretty well."

KANSAS.

A Kansas paper, describing a wedding *trousseau*, says: "The bride is to have trailing nightgowns; oh, such beauties, with ever such long trails—five feet, at least. One *chemisette* that our gossipping friend showed us had over $50 worth of trimming on it; and that is only one of half a dozen."

OHIO.

One of the most accommodating of men lives in Elk Township, Noble County. The other day he walked over thirty-two miles, through the rain, for the sole purpose of paying a neighbor's tax. The tax was 18 cents, and, with the delinquency, amounted to 44 cents.

—The widow of Jephtha Buell, the Cleveland defaulter, who committed suicide some months ago, has sued the life insurance companies for $50,000, which they declined to pay, she claiming that he was insane when he took his life.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A poodle has been sold for $80 in New York.

—Ninety-one bears have been slain in Maine the past year, and bounties paid for them.

—An old man in Saybrook, Conn., lives on a farm that never was bought or sold, it having come down to him from six ancestors, who obtained it from the Indians.

—At the Mayor of Brighton's banquet, lately, Mr. White, M. P., said England had spent £1,000,000 more than Prussia last year in warlike preparations.

—The *Progres* of Lyons, (which is inspired by the Prefect) says that the idea of an armistice could only enter the skull of a Prussian and could only have been proposed by an Englishman. "It is only when the Prussian hordes are hunting for their food like wolves in our provinces that our felon ally (England) dares to ask her bucket of water upon the brasier of our patriotism."

—Gold ore having been discovered in Madagascar, the government of the island has prohibited the search for it. The reason for this prohibition is, that if gold is found in remunerative quantities, there will be such a rush of Europeans to the country as will dispossess the native inhabitants.

—M. Blanc's programme of measures necessary to the public safety is a little hard on the priests. He says: "Let them be armed, taken under fire, placed before the patriots in the most perilous positions. We reserve to them another task; let them be martyrs; they will go to Heaven; that will be their reward. We, who do not believe in them, demand that they shall die before us. Let them serve as bucklers to the fathers of families. It will be the only time they have been good for anything."

—The German wagoners attached to the army have addressed a petition to the King of Prussia, praying for dismissal. They urge that they have been employed ten weeks with their vehicles, six hundred miles from home; that both themselves and their horses are exhausted, and that their agricultural duties are very urgent. Having failed in their representation to the military authorities, they have ventured to appeal to the King personally.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* remarks that "the salt monopolists of Syracuse, New York, are so thoroughly determined to keep the [illegible] in their own hands that they have [illegible] at Palestine, with instructions [illegible] any price."

—[illegible], on Thanksgiving Day,

—At Providence [illegible] were treated to a [illegible], the prominent feature of which [illegible] pudding, three feet [illegible] two [illegible], and one foot deep, and containing, among other ingredients, fifty pounds of [illegible] and ten cans of milk.

—The French prisoners in Germany are not only to be employed, in large numbers, on farms and in industrial establishments, as is already the case in many instances, but in small concerns, so as to supply the scarcity of labor, caused by the war, in handicraft and other occupations. The remuneration is fixed at half a franc a day, besides board and lodging. The brewers and bakers of Cologne have already selected assistants.

—The well-known saying of Madame de Staël, which gave to England the empire of the sea, to France that of the land, and to Germany that of the air, seems, to the London *Daily News*, to require revision. The first clause of the triad remains true, but France and Germany have exchanged parts. Germany has now the sovereignty of the land. France, in its government by balloon, and also, perhaps, in its windy proclamations, may be said to exercise that of the air.

—In Boston, there is a young apple merchant, not yet 11 years of age, who employs five other boys younger than himself, apportioning them their districts for selling, and reaps a daily revenue of from $5 to $10. All but one attend school, and all are of native birth.

—An English firm makes the following report respecting the wine crops, which is seriously affected by the war: "The vintage this year in Spain is, although moderate in quantity, of admirable quality, rendering it doubtful [illegible] shipments of sherry wines on consignment will be continued; and that in Portugal is stated, on the best authority, to be very good in quantity and of magnificent quality, the finer wines equal, if not exceeding, in excellence those of any of the best of recent vintages, and the inferior ones valuable from their great body for the purpose of bringing up the quality of inferior wines. The vintage in the Medoc and throughout the south of France is of fine quality and abundant. In the Charentes the vintage has been gathered, but, in the total absence of new business, distillation has at present hardly commenced, so that a trustworthy estimate as to the alcoholic value of the crop cannot at present be formed."

—The Superintendent of a Boston railroad, who was lately "interviewed," declares that it is almost impossible to prevent men and women from committing suicide by throwing themselves before locomotives. "We tried the experiment once," says the Superintendent, "but it required a large extra force of watchmen to remove the obstructions put upon the rails in retaliation, and had to be given up."

—A club of swell fops in New York city is about attempting a revolution in dress; the regulation undertaker costume as demanded on all social state occasions not being deemed sufficiently costly or picturesque for the days we live in. These fashion Warwicks have decreed that full dress shall consist of a blue dress coat, blue pantaloons, and white vest with gold buttons; each garment to be embroidered with gold lace at the taste of the wearer. A mere sight of such bravery would be refreshing, since Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

—A somnambulist in New Haven jumped down, the other night, sixteen feet upon a tin roof, and, still asleep, deliberately walked off on to another roof six feet lower; then walked through a skylight, and lodged on a table ten feet below, and then in some way crawled back through the dismantled skylight, cutting his feet badly in the struggle. The noise awakened a man in the house, who found the somnambulist standing upon the tin roof, with nothing on but his shirt, and entirely unconscious as to how he came there. He was wounded and nearly frozen, and was taken back into the house and properly cared for.

—In his charge to the grand jury, at New Orleans, recently, Judge Abell spoke quite feelingly of the worthless classes. "There is yet another matter," says the Judge, "to which I deem it proper to call your attention, which I deem of vital interest to the State and the peace and quiet of the city of New Orleans, and which I trust you will press upon the consideration of the ensuing Legislature. It is the large number of idle, dissolute, dishonest, and disorderly persons that infest our city. No city on this continent possesses so many prostitutes, street-walkers, vagabonds, and thieves, in proportion to the population, as the city of New Orleans."

—The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: "I shall never see a donkey without gratefully thinking of a Prussian. If any one happens to fall out with his jackass, let me recommend him, instead of beating it, to slay and eat it. Donkey is now all the fashion. When one is asked to dinner, as an inducement one is told that there will be donkey. The flesh of this obstinate but weak-minded quadruped is delicious—in color like mutton, firm and savory. This siege will destroy many illusions, and among them the prejudice which has prevented many animals being used as food. I can most solemnly assert that I never wish to taste a better dinner than a joint of donkey or a *ragout* of cat."

—The project of erecting a grand palace of industries and arts of all nations in New York, to be similarly conducted to the Crystal Palace in London, is exciting much attention. It is proposed by the company chartered for the purpose to erect the palace on the vacant lot between Third and Fourth avenues and Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and Second streets, the building to run round the ground, be 150 feet deep, and eight stories high. The court-yard of eleven acres in the centre will be glazed over and used as a horticultural garden. The upper story of the palace will be an art gallery of 3,750 feet in length. One story will be let for artists' studios, and part of it will be devoted to libraries. The other floors will be devoted to exhibitions, concerts, and amusements of various kinds. The palace will be a permanent institution, and is designated to be self-supporting.

—More eloquently than any elaborate description does the catastrophe that has befallen France appear from the following table, showing the positions of her regular infantry before the war and in the first week of November:

The French Infantry before the war consisted of	Taken prisoners up to October 29.	Consequently remain in France.
Guards—		
Infantry regiments	8	8	—
Rifle battalion	1	1	—
Line—	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

floor beneath and disappeared through one of the windows. The Garde Mobile at once obtained admission to the house—a very large one, with apparently all its apartments occupied—which they searched from top to bottom for upward of an hour, without, however, encountering the smallest trace of the daring Prussian officer—for so he was pronounced to be—who had signaled to his comrades in a populous quarter of Paris in broad daylight.

PERSONAL.

A gentleman named von Burgardt, in Vienna, Germany, has donated $100,000 to the Home for Veterans, now being created in Germany.

—Marshal Morris, in his census peregrinations about Monterey County, Cal., has found an Indian woman 140 years old.

—Queen Victoria has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom unto Edward Kenny, Esq., late President of the Council of the Dominion of Canada.

—Madame Lefebre, the beautiful blonde *vivandière* of the Francs-tireurs of Paris, was killed by a musket shot, while ministering to a wounded comrade behind a barricade.

—A London *Times'* letter from the Crown Prince's headquarters says: "Some audacious persons sought to 'interview' M. Thiers without the least right to intrude upon him. They did not know him. Their sole pretext for calling upon the harassed Minister was that they were newspaper correspondents. One of them, who represented, I am told, an American newspaper, was entreated '*Pour l'amour de Dieu, Monsieur laissez moi tranquille.*'"

—Viscount Vilain XIV. has been re-elected President of the Chamber of Representatives of Belgium. As the title of Vilain XIV. goes from father to son without ever becoming XV., it should be stated, to explain the apparent difficulty, that the addition of XIV. was conferred by Louis XIV. as a permanent distinction, in allusion to his own title.

POLITICAL.

It is proposed in North Carolina to impeach Governor Holden and Chief Justice Pearson. The Raleigh *Sentinel* approves of it.

—Charles J. Faulkner has been urged in some quarters as United States Senator from Virginia; but he has written and caused to be published a letter in which he says he is at this time wholly incapacitated, under the Fourteenth Amendment, from holding any office, either under the Federal or State Government. Since the war he has been quietly following his professional and agricultural pursuits.

—Further returns from Alabama show that the Republicans have not lost the Legislature, but have a majority of seven on joint ballot. This will probably assure the return of Mr. Warner to the Senate of the United States. The Republicans of Alabama have declared in favor of general amnesty, instead of the proscriptive policy which has been brought to judgment in Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina, and West Virginia.

—An effort is being made in Kentucky to warm into political life ex-Governor Beriah Magoffin. The Governor is one of those eminent conservative fossils who disappeared from the surface during the rebellion. The only distinguishable act of his life was in refusing, in an insulting manner, to furnish a single man from the "sacred soil" to protect the national capital when President Lincoln made his first demand for troops. He has never distinguished himself since.

—The next State Senate of Pennsylvania is equally divided between the Democrats and Republicans, as it now stands, but there is a vacancy, caused by the death of Hon. William W. Watt, in the First Senatorial District. This district comprises seven wards in Philadelphia, and a special election has been ordered for December 20. Mr. Watt was a Republican, but the district which he represented is nearly equally divided in politics. During the recent contest the Republicans were split into two factions, and the feeling between them was bitter. This division has not, as yet, ceased to exist, and there are two Watt's candidates in each faction [illegible] place. The Democrats may obtain control of [illegible] on account of Republican dissensions.

—The New York *Times* of the 25th says: "Everybody knows that the target companies are unmitigated nuisances and demoralizing agencies, but nobody knows it so well as those who are, or ever have been, or ever expect to be, candidates for public office. They know how a loafer, with an eye to the main chance, gets together a gang of bruisers and levies black-mail on the politicians of his ward to equip his company, and, that feat being achieved, is Captain of a horde of freebooters, who, by threats of giving his influence to the other side, dive into the pockets of the Democrats and Republicans with remarkable impartiality. They take tribute principally in the shape of prizes to be shot for by a lot of fellows who are utterly unable to hit any mark when sober, but are usually drunk on free liquor when on excursions, which are supposed to conclude with target-firing, but, in fact, wind up in the station houses. In demanding prizes they are not particular as to the species of property tendered, and have never been known to refuse anything offered. It has long been a custom of [illegible] with this band of 'gents' to buy a lot of pewter mugs and pitchers just beforehand, to be in readiness for the awful moment when they should find the target companies ranged before their doorsteps. But the political business seems just now in distress, and [illegible] to keep on all chances and so take anything they can get. This general truth has just been whimsically illustrated by two of these gangs. The 'Thoroughbreds,' wanting a prize, levied on a Seventh avenue undertaker, and the poor fellow, hoping to escape, declared he had nothing to give except some article in his line. But he was not allowed to escape on any such plea, for the 'bloods' instantly closed with his offer, and marched away with a coffin. They afterward left it in pawn with a rum-seller, who, in his turn, crammed the maw of the 'Young Gibbony Guards' with it. These fellows made a parade on Thanksgiving Day, carrying the coffin at their head; but the exhibition was too disgusting even for New York, and the gang was followed by a large crowd, which manifested an intense desire to put the coffin to a proper use by preparing the 'Young Gibbonys' for instant burial. The prospect of a disturbance became so imminent that Captain [illegible], of the Sixteenth Precinct, was compelled to remove the provocation by seizing the coffin and taking it to the Station House. The 'Young Gibbonys,' being deprived of their coffin, dispersed, and peace was restored."

REPORT
OF THE
Internal Revenue Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, '70.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the tabular statements made up from the accounts of this office, which the Secretary of the Treasury is required to lay before Congress, as follows:

Table A, showing the receipts from each specific source of revenue and the amounts refunded in each collection district, State, and Territory of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

Table B, showing the number and value of internal revenue stamps ordered monthly by the Commissioner, the receipts from the sale of stamps and the commissions allowed on the same; also, the number and value of stamps for tobacco, cigars, snuff, distilled spirits, and fermented liquors, issued monthly to collectors during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

Table C, showing the territorial distribution of internal revenue from various sources in the United States.

Table D, showing the aggregate receipts from each collection district, State, and Territory for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870.

Table E, showing the total collections from each specific source of revenue for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870, respectively.

Table F, showing the ratio of receipts from specific sources to the aggregate of all collections for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870, respectively.

Table G, an abstract of reports of district attorneys concerning suits and prosecutions under the internal revenue laws.

These tables exhibit the full result of the operations of this Bureau from its organization to the present time.

The estimate submitted in my annual report for 1869, of the probable receipts from internal revenue sources, exclusive of the direct tax upon lands and the duty upon the circulation and deposits of national banks, for the fiscal year 1870, has been more than realized. That estimate was $175,000,000, and the aggregate receipts, under the then existing laws, are shown to be $185,235,867.97, an excess of $10,235,867.97 beyond the estimate. This aggregate includes the sums refunded for taxes illegally assessed and collected, amounting to $196,809.51, as well as the amount of commissions of collectors.

Drawbacks have only been allowed on general merchandise under Section 171, act of June 30, 1864, limited by the act of March 31, 1868, to ale and patent medicines, amounting to $5,323.55.

The amount allowed for the same for 1869 was $377,411.21.

The drawback on rum and alcohol is not considered in this bureau.

The total receipts for the first six months of 1870 are	$ [illegible]
And for the like period of 1869 were	[illegible]
Being an increase of [illegible] per cent, or total increase of	$ [illegible]
The total receipts for the last six months of 1870 are	[illegible]
And for the like period of 1869 were	[illegible]
Being an increase of 11 per cent, or total increase of	[illegible]
A comparative statement is here submitted from which it appears that the total receipts for the fiscal year 1870 are	$185,235,867.97
The total receipts for the fiscal year 1869 were	160,039,344.29
Showing a net gain for the present year of	$ 25,196,523.68

A general increase of the revenue at the rate of 15 7-10 per cent on the receipts of last year from all articles and sources.

Comparative statement showing the aggregate receipts for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1869, and June 30, 1870; also, the increase or decrease:

Sources of Revenue.	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Spirits	[illegible]	
Tobacco	[illegible]	
Fermented liquors	[illegible]	
Banks and bankers	[illegible]	
Gross receipts	[illegible]	
Sales	[illegible]	
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated	[illegible]	
Income, includ'g salaries	[illegible]	
Legacies	[illegible]	
Successions	[illegible]	
Articles in Schedule A	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penalties	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adhesive stamps	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

From the foregoing table it appears that there has been a continuous increase in the receipts from the excise tax from June 30, 1869, to June 30, 1870, aggregating the sum of $25,196,523.68, and averaging for each month $2,099,710.30. The term "sources not elsewhere enumerated" embraces, among other things, the residuum of taxes uncollected under previous laws which had been repealed. For the last year this class has been greatly reduced by the more thorough action of Collectors.

The exhibitions of the foregoing table, and the deductions therefrom, with the general knowledge which experience in administering the Internal Revenue laws has furnished, satisfy me that there is no insurmountable difficulty in enforcing our excise laws, and that a proper regard to the qualifications of revenue officers for ability and integrity is what is most essential to secure the prompt and certain collection of internal taxes. The employment of spies and informers, and the policy of paying moieties, if they were ever useful, are, in my opinion, no longer necessary. I think the revenue service would be improved by discontinuing such aids. The officers now termed "detectives" should be continued in the service, under the designation of Assistant Supervisors.

SPIRITS.

The number of distilleries (other than fruit) registered during the last fiscal year is	770
Number of fruit distilleries registered	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The spirit-producing capacity of the registered distilleries for each twenty-four hours, as ascertained by surveys, is as follows:

	Gallons.
From grain	[illegible]
From molasses	[illegible]
From fruit	[illegible]
Total daily spirit-producing capacity	[illegible]

It will be seen that if the distilleries, other than fruit, were operated to the full extent of their capacity for a period of ten months, throughout the distilling season in each year, they are capable of producing [illegible] gallons. This quantity, however, is largely in excess of our consumption, which is estimated at from seventy-five to eighty millions of gallons.

The best information which this office has been able to procure on this subject induces the belief that the whole number of distilleries (other than fruit) is operated for about the period of six months only, and for that period they are not run to the full extent of their producing capacity.

The returns to this office for the last fiscal year show a total production in taxable gallons, from material other than fruit, of	[illegible]
From fruit	[illegible]
From fruit, not yet returned, but estimated	[illegible]
Total yearly production	[illegible]

This may not prove to be absolutely correct, but it is believed to approximate the quantity actually produced.

The production of spirits from fruit is likely to be largely increased for the current year, owing to the extensive crop of fruit grown in many parts of the United States, and owing to the further reason that the revised regulations, issued from this office in July last, under Section 2 of the act of July 20, 1868, governing fruit distillation, have relieved the manufacturers from many of the requirements applicable to grain distillation, and which, when applied to fruit, were found so burdensome as almost to prohibit its distillation.

I consider that much credit is due to the local revenue officers of the fruit-distilling districts for the energy and judgment they have exercised in carrying out these regulations.

	Gallons.
Quantity of spirits in bond July 1, 1869, was	[illegible]
The quantity entered in bond for the year ending June 30, 1870, was	[illegible]
The quantity withdrawn from bond during last period was	[illegible]
The quantity remaining in bond July 1, 1870, was	[illegible]
The quantity remaining in bond July 1, 1869, as per present report, in excess of the quantity stated in my report for 1869, shown by corrected reports of Collectors received subsequent to the publication of the report for 1869	[illegible]

Judging from the information in possession of this office, there is no reason for believing that there will be any material falling off in the production of spirits during the current fiscal year.

The plan of surveying distilleries on the basis of a forty-eight hour fermenting period, for sweet mash, to which attention was called in my last annual report, has been fully carried out, and its results are highly satisfactory and advantageous to the government. It has largely increased the per diem and capacity taxes, and has contributed to produce, among this class of distillers, an equal and uniform basis of taxation, as well as security against illicit distillation. It was at first strenuously opposed by the distillers in some parts of the country, and occasioned considerable litigation in the courts, in all of which the government has been sustained where decisions have been rendered; and the distillers themselves seem to have generally come to the conclusion that the policy of the government was just, and that the action of the department was beneficial, not only in enhancing and collecting the revenue, but in promoting the entire distilling interest of the country.

I desire to say, also, that as a general rule those now engaged in the business of distilling seem to be disposed to obey the law and comply with the orders and regulations of the bureau. There are exceptions to this general remark, and in some localities a spirit of insubordination and defiance is still manifest, but I do not think there is anything like a systematic or organized opposition to the enforcement of the laws taxing spirits to be found among this class of manufacturers.

SPIRIT METERS.

The "new rules and regulations" for the procurement and use of spirit meters, which I had the honor to transmit to Congress at its last session, have been continued in force, but the time for procuring and attaching the instruments has been extended in order to make perfect tests of the meter in the few instances where it had been attached under such regulations.

I have been desirous, by these tests, to ascertain, with certainty, whether the sample meter, which was all that was preserved by the old system, is of sufficient utility to justify this office in requiring its procurement and use by distillers; and I have felt unwilling to enforce it until I was fully satisfied, by experimental use, of the propriety and justice of doing so. The few instruments now attached are undergoing the strictest surveillance, but have not been fully reported upon by the officers in charge. As soon as such reports are received and considered, Congress will be informed, through you, of the results, and of the opinion of this office as to the propriety of continuing the use of the Tice spirit meter.

SACCHAROMETERS.

Recognizing the necessity of adopting and prescribing for use a standard saccharometer in pursuance of Section 3 of the act of July 20, 1868, I invited manufacturers of the several varieties to present samples for examination and test. Several instruments were received and referred for experiment to the American Union Academy of Literature, Science and Art of this city. The result was announced in the report of the academy, and printed by direction of Congress in Ex. Doc. No. 272, Second Session Fortieth Congress. In order to reach the most satisfactory results, I invited and received other samples, which, together with those previously considered, and the evidence relating thereto, were referred for further examination to a committee of officers connected with this bureau.

The results of the investigations made are favorable to the selection of a standard saccharometer, and its use by internal revenue officers having direct supervision of distilleries and the business of distilling. The approximation with which the saccharine and alcoholic values of washes, worts, or beer may be de[illegible]

they are now provided for.

The receipts from this source for 1870 are $55,581,599.18, already within four and a half millions of my estimate, "after the present law shall have been brought into complete execution with such amendments as time and experience may demonstrate to be necessary to perfect the system." Anticipation is almost realized without time; and experience seems to declare it unwise and inexpedient to change the law in any essential feature.

TOBACCO.

The receipts from tobacco continue to be highly satisfactory. By reference to the second table, it will be seen that the receipts for the last fiscal year, from this source, are	[illegible]
For the preceding year they were	[illegible]
Showing an increase of	[illegible]

This increase of nearly $8,000,000 has not been spasmodic, but is a regular monthly increase averaging over $600,000 per month. It is to be observed, also, that the late crop of tobacco was an inferior one, owing to a general drought in many of the tobacco-growing districts.

Notwithstanding this favorable exhibit, I desire to direct attention particularly to some defects in the provisions and operations of the law taxing tobacco.

The present law imposes two rates of tax on all manufactured tobacco, one of 16 cents and the other of 32 cents per pound. It seems to have been the intention to apply the former rate only in exceptional cases, while the general rate was to be double the amount. But in practice it is found that what was to have been but exceptional and only exceptional has come to be too nearly the general and prevailing rate on all tobacco manufactured and sold as smoking tobacco, while much that is intended and used for chewing is sold also under the lesser rate.

The law now provides that "on all smoking tobacco, exclusively of stems, or of leaf with all the stems in, and so sold, the leaf not having been previously stripped, butted, or rolled, and from which no part of the stems have been separated, by sifting, stripping, dressing, or in any other manner, either before, during, or after the process of manufacturing, a tax of sixteen cents per pound shall be paid."

Under this provision manufacturers claim that they have a right to manufacture cut or granulated tobacco, the raw or leaf tobacco even having been previously submitted to a process of sweetening, and if the final product contains all or more than all the stems natural to the leaf, that they are entitled to sell it under the 16-cent tax. They allege that they do not know, and are not bound to know for what purpose their goods are bought and used. That the same article may be used, and frequently is used, by the same persons for both smoking and chewing. Long-cut smoking, especially if sweetened, may be used instead of fine-cut chewing. The cheapest grades of plug tobacco, although taxed at 32 cents per pound, are quite as generally used by the poorer classes of consumers for smoking as the cut or granulated smoking, which is taxed but 16 cents a pound, though a very much higher priced article as sold in the markets. To make the rate of tax depend on the process of manufacture unquestionably opens a wide door for fraud. No one can determine by inspection of the product whether a given sample of cut or granulated smoking tobacco contains all, or more, or less than the natural quantity of stems. It is believed to be impossible by any single machine hitherto in use by manufacturers, by a single process, to reduce ordinary leaf tobacco entirely to even, homogeneous, and similar particles. This can be accomplished only by two or more different machines, or by a succession of operations through the same machine. And these processes enable the manufacturer, from the same materials, and at the same time, to make different grades of smoking tobacco, containing more or less stems, at pleasure.

Under the present law great inequalities exist, and necessarily so, for nearly all smoking tobacco, however fine the grade, or high-priced the article, escapes with only the payment of the 16-cent tax, as being made of leaf with all the stems in. The poorest quality of stem smoking or leaf, cut with all the stems in, pays the same tax as the highest priced smoking tobacco, provided the latter is claimed to have been cut, in the words of the law, "with all the stems in" and at the same time the lowest and poorest grades of plug and twist tobacco pay double the rate of tax of smoking tobacco which sells in the markets of the country at double the price of the plug and twist.

I am satisfied that there is but one remedy for the frauds perpetrated under this head, and that is to make the tax on all descriptions of tobacco uniform. Less of inequality would then exist under a tax of 32 cents per pound than under the present rates.

There seems to be no good reason why there should be two different rates of taxation on articles of equal [illegible] and value, simply because one is used for smoking and the other for chewing. Why not reverse the rule and place the larger tax upon smoking tobacco and the lesser upon chewing?

With a uniform tax of 32 cents per pound on all manufactured tobacco, the revenue can be collected with much greater facility than at present. Manufacturers would be at liberty to adopt any modes of manipulating the raw material, or any process of manufacturing as they deemed fit, without being questioned by the government. There would be less inequality in the practical operations of the tax on all classes of consumers, while the receipts of the Treasury would be increased, taking the last fiscal year as the basis, by at least [illegible].

I am satisfied that the honest and larger portion of the tobacco trade are generally in favor of a uniform rate or tax on all descriptions and grades of manufactured tobacco, and, while a portion of the trade favor a tax of 16 cents, a large majority are indifferent as to the rate, whether 16 or 32 cents per pound, provided the tax is uniform, is thoroughly collected, and the manufacturer left free to manipulate his product as he pleases.

THE SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO TO CONSUMERS.

The law imposes a tax of 32 cents per pound "on all tobacco twisted by hand or reduced from leaf into a condition to be consumed or otherwise prepared without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed or sweetened." It is not thought to have been the intention of Congress to impose a tax upon raw or leaf tobacco sold in the condition in which it is ordinarily cured and packed by the farmer or planter for sale, or upon tobacco stemmed and prized for manufacture or exportation. But, without believing it to have been the intention to tax the raw or leaf tobacco sold directly to consumers for chewing or smoking, it is very difficult to determine what description or class of tobacco was intended to be reached by a process of preparation involving neither the use of any machine or instrument, nor any process of pressing or sweetening. If it was the intention to tax all tobacco, even the raw leaf, if sold for immediate consumption, I would recommend that the law be made so explicit as to remove all doubts on the subject. But if under no circumstances a tax is to be assessed upon raw or leaf tobacco, even when sold directly to consumers, then I would recommend that an equivalent for the special tax on the product be imposed upon the dealer, as a special tax, whenever he sells directly to consumers. There is reason to believe that a large majority of all the leaf dealers in the country are retailing leaf tobacco for consumption in quantities to suit purchasers, sales being made of one pound or less. The aggregate amount of such sales may not be shown, but they will reach many millions of pounds sold and consumed annually, without producing any revenue to the government.

Manufacturers who are required to pay not only a special tax for carrying on their business, but a specific tax also on all their products, have reason to complain of this traffic so damaging to their interests as well as to the government revenue.

EXPORT BONDED WAREHOUSES.

The law authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to designate and establish, at any port of entry in the United States, bonded warehouses, for the storage of manufactured tobacco and snuff in bond, intended for exportation, while at the same time it authorizes the Collector in charge of exports at such ports to issue a permit for the withdrawal of such tobacco and snuff for consumption, after the tax has been paid thereon.

Upon taking charge of this office, I found that there had been established by my predecessor, under the act of July, 1868, fifteen export bonded warehouses for the storage of tobacco and snuff intended for export, to wit: One at Boston, five at New York, four at Philadelphia, two at Baltimore, one at Richmond, one at New Orleans, and one at San Francisco.

Repeated applications have been made for additional warehouses within the last year and a half, but, believing that it was the design of Congress not only to abolish the old system of Class B warehouses for tobacco and snuff, but to limit the facilities for bonding to such goods as were in fact intended for exportation, and also believing that the distinguishing feature of the present law, and that which made it radically different from previous laws on the subject of manufactured tobacco, was the prepayment of the tax by means of stamps before the removal of the goods from the place of manufacture, I have denied these applications, for the reason that the number of bonded warehouses already established greatly exceeds that actually required to accommodate the export trade.

	Lbs.
The quantity of tobacco stored in the several export bonded warehouses during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, was	[illegible]
The quantity withdrawn for exportation was	[illegible]
The quantity withdrawn upon payment of tax was	[illegible]

This shows that only about two-fifths of the goods bonded are actually exported, and nearly all of these are exported from New York and Boston.

It is a fact that a large proportion of the goods stored in export bonded warehouses was never intended for exportation, the goods themselves being unsuited for foreign markets. They are shipped by the manufacturer in bond, and, being stored, are consigned to [illegible] dealers and jobbers, thus securing to the latter the advantage of placing the goods upon the market without the prepayment of the tax, as the law requires for goods [illegible] before their removal from the manufactory. By shipping these goods in bond the dealers and jobbers receive, on an average, from four to five months' credit, and as this privilege can only be enjoyed by dealers and jobbers in the seaport towns, where by law these warehouses are authorized to be established, it creates an inequality in the trade, [illegible]

export bonded warehouses are located.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1870.

I deem it my duty to call the attention of Congress, through you, to certain defects, ambiguities, and contradictions which, in the hurry of legislation incident to the closing labors of a session, appear in the act of July 14, 1870. In some instances, also, where the language is clear, the legal effect is held to be entirely different from what is understood to have been designed by Congress.

It is believed to have been the intention to retain all the taxes imposed upon sales of distilled spirits, wines, and malt liquors by the act of July 20, 1868, and acts amendatory thereof. Section 2 of the act of July 14, 1870, nevertheless repeals the tax upon sales of *malt liquors*.

It was evidently the purpose of Section 5 to empower Collectors to remit, at any time prior to August 1, 1872, all penalties for issuing instruments unstamped, unless the omission of stamps was with fraudulent intent; but owing to a change made in the bill as reported by the Senate Finance Committee, the letter of the law is such as to postpone until August, 1871, the relief which was designed to be immediate.

Section 17 provides that Sections 120, 121, and 122 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended, shall be construed to impose the taxes therein mentioned to August 1, 1870, and no longer.

Section 15 provides "that there shall be levied and collected for and during the year 1871 a tax of 2½ per centum on the amount of all interest or coupons paid, or bonds, or other evidences of debt issued and payable in one or more years after date by any of the corporations in this section hereinafter mentioned, and the amount of all dividends of earnings, income, or gains hereinafter declared, by any bank, trust company, savings institution, insurance company, railroad company, canal company, turnpike company, canal navigation company, and slack-water company, whenever and wherever the same shall be payable, and to whatsoever person the same may be due, including non-residents, whether citizens or aliens."

It is believed to have been the intention to continue the 5 per cent tax until August 1, 1870, and to substitute a tax of 2½ per cent therefor on and after that date. But, owing to the peculiar language of the statute, no tax can be withheld from coupons falling due during the last five calendar months of 1870. According to a recent decision of the Circuit Court in the State of Pennsylvania, in the case of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company *vs.* Barnes, Collector, no tax can be withheld from dividends, coupons, or interest, payable during the first seven months of 1870; and it is further maintained that corporations cannot be required to pay any taxes upon the dividends payable during the remaining five months. The right to withhold a tax from the salaries of persons in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States during the first seven months of 1870 turns also upon the points involved in the case above named.

The amount of tax indirectly involved in this question is very little less than $6,000,000. It is of such importance that I have not felt at liberty to acquiesce in the decision of the Circuit Court until it shall have been affirmed by the court of last resort. Steps have been taken, therefore, to have the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States pronounced upon the questions in issue. Herein I deem it proper to state that as early as January 4, 1870, I called the attention of Congress, through its appropriate committee, to the ambiguities of the law then in force, and the difficulties likely to arise in the collection of these taxes, and asked for legislation upon the subject.

This request, as appears from the records of this office, was repeated February 8, April 7 and 26, and May 26, following, and was repeated orally and in person at several other times. The legislation was finally enacted July 14, but has been declared by the Circuit Court of Pennsylvania to have been too late to serve the purpose desired.

It is provided in section 15, that "when any dividend is made or interest is paid, which includes any part of the surplus or contingent fund of any corporation which has been assessed and the tax paid thereon, or which includes any part of the dividends, interest, or coupons received from other corporations whose officers are authorized by law to withhold a per centum on the same, the *amount of tax so paid* on that portion of the surplus or contingent fund, and the *amount of tax* which has been withheld and paid on dividends, interest, or coupons so received, may be deducted from the tax on such dividend or interest."

Owing to a change in the rate of taxation from 5 per cent to 2½ per cent, taxes properly paid upon surplus prior to August 1 may now be again appropriated to the payment of taxes upon earnings since that date. For example: A dividend of $25,641.03 is declared on or after August 1, 1870. Included in this dividend, however, and constituting a part of it, are $15,641.03 taken from a fund from which prior to August 1 there was paid, as then required by law, a tax of 5 per cent. A tax of 2½ per cent upon the entire dividend is $641.03; the tax of 5 per cent paid upon the surplus is $782.05. The law allows the tax paid upon the surplus to be deducted from the tax assessed upon the dividend. In the example, the former exceeds the latter, and, consequently, earnings since August 1, to the amount of $10,000, escape taxation entirely. It would have resulted differently if the law had provided for a deduction of *said surplus from dividends* instead of a deduction of tax from tax.

Public Resolution No. 75, approved July 12, 1870, relieved insurance companies from certain taxes, but an act passed the next day restored them in language so plain as, in my judgment, to operate as a repeal of the resolution.

The repeal of the tax upon receipts for money includes, practically, a repeal of the tax upon demand and sight drafts, bank checks, &c. A person who has money on deposit, instead of drawing by check receives the money and gives his receipt, which is retained by the bank as a voucher. This practice is increasing, and seems likely to become general. While it is an evasion of taxes, it is one for which the present law provides no remedy.

The repeal of the special tax upon apothecaries takes effect May 1, 1871. After that time they must either abandon the dispensing and sale of wines and spirits officinal upon physicians' prescriptions or otherwise, or pay special taxes as liquor dealers, unless there shall be additional legislation on the subject. So far as they are concerned the act of July 14, 1870, increases the taxes.

The defects mentioned are but a part of those already discovered, and are probably but a small part of those which will eventually be found to exist. Some of them this office has attempted to reconcile and avoid by construction. How far this construction will be sanctioned by the courts remains to be seen.

EXEMPTION FROM STAMP TAXES UNDER SCHEDULE C.

The act of July 14, 1870, exempted from taxation under Schedule C canned and preserved fish, having prepared mustard, sauces, syrups, jams and jellies still liable to the stamp tax. These articles being either condiments or conserves, and generally of home or cottage production, never having been a fruitful source of revenue, and the collection of the tax, therefore, always attended with no inconsiderable amount of trouble and vexation, I would recommend that they hereafter be relieved from the stamp tax now imposed upon them under the clause in Schedule C, relating to "canned meats," etc.

[illegible] SHIP-BUILDERS.

By my direction the collection of taxes on ship-builders, assessed under the 4th section of the act of March 31, 1868, was ordered to be suspended.

I would recommend, through you, that Congress provide, by joint resolution or otherwise, for the remission of all such taxes assessed but not collected on the sales of ship-builders.

UNITED STATES DIRECT TAX.

By act of Congress approved August 5, 1861, a direct tax of $20,000,000 per annum was apportioned to all of the then existing States and Territories and the District of Columbia.

This act provided that each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia might pay its own quota, if notice of the intention thereof should be properly given before the second Tuesday of February next thereafter. Under this provision of law all the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia formally assumed the payment of the tax, except Delaware, the Territory of Colorado, and the eleven insurrectionary States. Provisions were made for the collections to be made in Delaware and Colorado by internal revenue officers, and in the eleven insurrectionary States by the appointment of United States Direct-Tax Commissioners, under an act of Congress approved June 7, 1862. By act of Congress approved July 1, 1862, the operations of the act of August 5, 1861, were suspended until April 1, 1865, except so far as related to the collection of the first annual tax of $20,000,000, and by act of June 30, 1864, it was further suspended until additional legislation by Congress was had.

The following States and Territories appear to have satisfied their quotas in full: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Nevada, Nebraska, New Mexico, Dakota, and the District of Columbia.

Against New York, Wisconsin, Kansas, California, Delaware, Colorado, and Washington Territories there are balances unsatisfied amounting to about $1,312,000. Oregon and Utah have paid no part of their quotas.

I herewith submit a table showing the respective quotas, and the approximate amount of taxes uncollected in the late insurrectionary States:

States.	*Quota.*	*Uncollected.*
Virginia	$ [illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

United States Direct Tax Commissioners were appointed in each of said States, who entered upon their duties and completed the tax rolls in several of the States, and collected a portion of the taxes in each of the insurrectionary States, except Alabama, in which no part of her quota was ever collected.

In Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, and Tennessee, lands were sold for the non-payment of taxes charged against them.

Lands were bid in at the tax sales by the Tax Commissioners, and, never having been [illegible] and made them their homes.

The sales of lands for non-payment of the direct taxes in the said eleven States were suspended by order of the Secretary of the Treasury in May, 1865. The collection of the tax in said States was suspended in August, 1866, and by several acts of Congress suspended until January 1, 1869; since which no action has been had by Congress, or by the Executive authority, nor have the conditions been resumed in any of the said eleven States.

The several boards of United States direct-tax commissioners were dissolved on or before the 30th of April, 1867, except in South Carolina. This board has been continued in consequence of additional duties imposed on the commissioners for that State, in connection with the disposal of the direct tax lands, in pursuance of several acts of Congress, and the instructions of the President, dated September 16, 1863. That board has been discontinued from October 31, 1870.

There is now due to the United States, on account of deferred payments in South Carolina, $150,000, and the time for its payment has expired. The duties which remain to be performed there are: Managing the direct-tax lands, by leasing and selling the same where there is authority to sell, collecting "special" and "school-farm" rents, collecting deferred payments, and applying the funds arising from the different sources according to law.

It appears that a considerable amount of money was collected illegally by the Direct-Tax Commissioners, but Congress, by an act approved February 25, 1867, provided for refunding such illegal collections by the Secretary of the Treasury. A large number of claims have been presented to this office of this character.

It may be deemed important that Congress should make provision for the final disposition of all the lands which have been acquired and are now owned by the United States, under the direct tax laws, at an early day. And also, that in the adjustment of the uncollected portion of the direct tax in the late insurrectionary States, a different system from that provided in the act of June 7, 1862, should be devised.

ABSTRACT OF CASES COMPROMISED.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, there were 472 cases compromised and settled by the authority of law.

In these settlements, the amount of tax received is	[illegible]
The assessed penalty	[illegible]
The specific penalty	[illegible]
Total amount received by compromise	[illegible]

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Number of proceedings *in rem* for the fiscal year 1870	[illegible]
Number of indictments	[illegible]
Number of other suits *in personam*	[illegible]
Whole number commenced	[illegible]
Number of judgments recovered in proceedings *in rem*	[illegible]
Number of convictions on indictments	[illegible]
Number of acquittals	[illegible]
Number of suits settled or dismissed	[illegible]
Number of suits decided against the United States	[illegible]
Number of suits decided in favor of the United States	[illegible]
Number of suits pending July 1, 1870	[illegible]
Amount of judgments recovered by the United States in suits *in personam*	[illegible]
Amount collected and paid into court in suits *in personam*	[illegible]
Amount collected and paid into court as proceeds of forfeiture	[illegible]

ABSTRACT OF SEIZURES.

The seizure by internal revenue officers of property for frauds practised in the violation of law, and the evasion of tax, for the year ending June 30, 1870, were as follows:

[illegible] gallons distilled spirits, valued at	[illegible]
[illegible] barrels fermented liquors, valued at	[illegible]
[illegible] pounds snuff, valued at	[illegible]
[illegible] pounds tobacco, valued at	[illegible]
[illegible] cigars, valued at	[illegible]
Miscellaneous property, valued at	[illegible]
Total value of seizures	[illegible]

On the subject of the seizure and disposition of property for the violation of the revenue laws, I would suggest that Section 63 of the act of July 13, 1866, be so amended as to make its provisions applicable to property forfeited under any of the Internal Revenue laws. The limit in value of the property seized should be extended from $300 to $500, and the expenses of seizure and custody should be provided for, as well as those of appraisement and sale.

As the law now stands the section is nearly useless. It is the common testimony of officers that the effect of this summary disposition of small quantities of forfeited property is beneficial in promoting obedience to the law; and, indeed, that it is the only effective mode of dealing with such small values to sell in this way, [illegible] in costs.

[illegible] following statement it will appear [illegible] for the last four years nearly [illegible] worth of property has been sold in small lots, at an average expense of 32 per cent of the gross proceeds.

Had this amount of property been forfeited in court, the avails to the United States would have been much less, if anything.

Amount realized from sales under Section 63, act of July 13, 1866.

Year ending—	Gross proceeds.	Expenses.	Amount paid in.	Per cent of expenses.
June 30, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 30, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 30, 1869	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 30, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

I would further suggest such an amendment of Section 3, act of March 2, 1867, as shall require the Clerks of the several United States Courts to report to this bureau in cases arising under Internal Revenue laws, as they are now required to do in all cases to the Solicitor of the Treasury; and also, a further provision subjecting Clerks, as District Attorneys and United States Marshals now are, to the proper rules and regulations established in pursuance of law by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Estimate of the annual receipts in each State and Territory from internal taxation after the act of July 14, 1870, shall be in full force:

State and Ter'y.	*Amount.*	*State and Ter'y.*	*Amount.*
New York	$ [illegible]	Minnesota	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	Alabama	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	Dist. Columbia	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	Texas	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	S. Carolina	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	Kansas	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	Oregon	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	Mississippi	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	Arkansas	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	Nebraska	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	Vermont	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]	Nevada	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	Florida	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	Montana	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]
N. Carolina	[illegible]	Colorado	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	Idaho	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	New Mexico	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	Utah	[illegible]
W. Virginia	[illegible]	Wyoming	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	Arizona	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]	Dakota	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]		
Maine	[illegible]		
N. Hampshire	[illegible]	Total	$111,418,[illegible]

The foregoing table exhibits the amount which it is estimated will be annually realized from all sources of internal revenue, except stamps, after the law of July 14, 1870, shall have gone into full operation. The total amount is $111,418,[illegible]. Estimating the additional receipts from stamps at [illegible], there will be a total of [illegible]. The table is arranged according to the revenue value of the States respectively. The total of this estimate may be increased yearly in proportion to the increase of population, business, and wealth, but probably not to exceed 5 per cent. On the basis of this estimate the States of New York, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky, will contribute [illegible], or [illegible] per cent of the entire receipts, exclusive of stamps, these being the largest producers and manufacturers of tobacco and whisky.

Comparative statement showing the receipts from the several general sources of revenue from September 1, 1867, to February 28, 1869, and from March 1, 1869, to August 31, 1870; also the aggregate increase, and the increase or decrease from each source:

[illegible]

From this statement it will be seen that the gross receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the first eighteen months of the present administration, compared with those of the last eighteen months of the late administration, are increased to the amount of $49,672,061.00; and taking the same sources of revenue the excess during the same period of comparison, in favor of the present administration, amounts to the sum of $101,[illegible]077.13.

The plan of organization of this bureau detailed in my former report has been successfully carried out for the past year. It has improved the service, systematized the public business, and lightened the labors of its officers and employes.

In relinquishing this office, I have the satisfaction of knowing that its affairs are left in a most excellent condition.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. DELANO, Commissioner.
Hon. [illegible]

TENNESSEE.

Local News—The Code of Honor—[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] lingly intimate with one, two, and three. That the maturer of these opinions is "personally responsible," and "at my service." This means blood, fresh, warm crimson.

A real insecurity of Memphis life may be the danger of stopping some of the numerous pistol balls religiously meant for some one else. The danger is by no means so contemptible as a certain man might be who received a friend's ball in his arm the other day, thereby permitting a common enemy to retire in good order, or as a certain little darkey might testify but for the sudden death of the witness.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED
MURRAY
&
LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Upham's Depilatory Powder.

Removes superfluous hair [illegible], without injury to the skin. Sent by mail for $1.25.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE

Relieves most violent paroxysms [illegible] and effects a speedy cure. [illegible]

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

Colors the whiskers and hair [illegible] [illegible] Philadelphia, Pa. [illegible] Druggists.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Prussian Victory at Amiens.

Conflicting Reports Concerning the Operations South of Paris.

Keratry Resigns in the Face of the Enemy.

He Threatens Gambetta with a Council of War.

Odo Russell Interviews Bismarck.

Russell Empowered to Treat for a New Arrangement.

The Black Sea Controversy.

[illegible]

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

[illegible]

MISSISSIPPI.

[illegible]

[illegible]

UNITED STATES DIRECT TAX.

[illegible]

From this statement it will be seen that the gross receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the first eighteen months of the present administration, compared with those of the last eighteen months of the late administration, are increased to the amount of $49,572,661.69; and taking the same sources of revenue the excess during the same period of comparison, in favor of the present administration, amounts to the sum of $101,[illegible] 077.13.

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Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

Hon. [illegible], Secretary of the Treasury.

TENNESSEE.

Local News—The Code of Honor—Recent Cases—Pistols and Bowie-knives for Two—a Challenge.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. [illegible]

There is at last a good prospect that our city will soon have water works, and be relieved from the famous abomination of a sewerage above ground. Memphis will thus, probably, be the healthiest city in the South.

It is the season for fairs and races. Our County Fair, recently held here, awakened much interest. A premium was offered for the *finest baby*. This created on the ground one of those many scenes which can better be imagined than described; but it will richly reward a little industry of the imagination. The committee of award were choice old bachelors. The little "sample" of humanity that won the ribbon is said to be a little "ornary" but large and "loud." The fall races are now in progress, and seem to be the absorbing topic of conversation in all circles.

[illegible]

A real insecurity of Memphis life may be the danger of stopping some of the numerous pistol balls religiously meant for somebody else. The danger is by no means so contemptible as a certain man might bear witness who received a *friend's* ball in his arm the other day, thereby permitting a common enemy to retire in good order, or as a certain little darkey might testify but for the sudden death of the witness.

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Upham's Depilatory Powder.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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He Threatens Gambetta with a Council of War.

Odo Russell Interviews Bismarck.

Russell Empowered to Treat for a New Armistice.

The Black Sea Question.

Prussian Moderation Likely to be [illegible] by All the Parties in Interest.

[illegible]

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

[illegible]

MISSISSIPPI.

[illegible]

[illegible] RED RIVER.

[illegible] French Terrorizing the [illegible] Governor Archibald [illegible] Series of Outrages on [illegible]

[illegible] Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

[illegible] campaign in Red River has [illegible] a vengeance. Doctors Schultz [illegible] inaugurating various high-handed and lawless proceedings, and threatening, [illegible] understand, the expulsion of Governor Archibald and suite, by forcible means [illegible] if it takes the Sioux [illegible]

[illegible] has been invited, by a [illegible] requisition, to become a candidate for election to the House of Commons, [illegible] Dominion Parliament. The Doctor acknowledges the compliment in his [illegible]

[illegible] there is the same unanimity, [illegible] expressed, and the man of their choice [illegible] but feel flattered—cannot but feel strengthened in his resolution to do his very [illegible] for the people who have so loyally supported him. This fact, too, will give him weight in the Parliament of the Dominion. When it is known that not a divided [illegible], but an unanimous vote, has sent him [illegible], he may ask and claim a respectable [illegible] to the wants and wishes of those [illegible] and servant he is. That [illegible] honestly and honorably [illegible] outside of the rebel [illegible]

[Translated from the French.]

PEMBINA, Nov. [illegible]

[illegible] *Paul Press:*

[illegible] knowing enough of English to write [illegible] that language, I pray you to take the [illegible] to translate this letter and reproduce [illegible] your journal. The facts that I am going to recount to you are the most exact, [illegible] and as they were accomplished in open [illegible] under the eyes of many witnesses, no one [illegible] to deny them or to cast doubt upon [illegible]

The French inhabitants of Red River, [illegible] a little more humanely since the proclamation of Governor Archibald, began to believe in the conversion of their enemies, the Ontarians. Since the death, or rather since the assassination of the unfortunate Goulet, we had not to deplore any act of violence. It was believed everywhere that the tigers, hungry for blood, were satisfied with one such vengeance, but no; it appears that their rage is only lulled, and it is only an enticing snare, the better to seize their prey. Deceived by these appearances, some half-breeds, known for their attachment to Riel, dared, on Sunday last, November 6, to show themselves in the neighborhood of the town and Fort Garry. An honest citizen, of the name of Landry, and another of the name of Romain Nault, were immediately assailed and brutally kicked by the soldiers stationed near the fort. Landry was knocked down and dragged many hundred feet with a rope, which they had tied around his neck for the purpose of hanging him. It is very probable that the poor unfortunate would have been hung but for the arrival of some officers, who apparently threatened the soldiers, and he escaped from their hands. He has gone to make complaint to the magistrates, but it is probable the thing will go no further.

Romain Nault received some kicks, of which he will never lose the remembrance.

The same day an inhabitant of St. Vital, also well known to have sympathized with Riel, having business at the company's store, went to the fort. Immediately one of the clerks denounced him to the soldiers, who took great pains to surround him and examine him, in order, they said, that they might recognize him and attend to him on another occasion.

In the town of Winnipeg some other soldiers put a cord around the neck of a man named Rivard and wanted to treat him like Landry, because they suspected him of having been the friend of Riel. This, Mr. Editor, is the whole matter. To have been the friend of Riel [illegible]

[illegible]

Mercury [illegible] and the New Idria Company.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

[illegible] Dec. 15, 1869 [illegible]

—Some time ago, Blacque Bey, the Turkish Ambassador at Washington, was accused by the *Levant Herald* of having made use of his influence, and succeeded in the question of the purchase of rifles from the United States Government. On his return to Constantinople, he sued the above paper, and claimed £1,000 damages. The case was tried, and the *Levant Herald*, not being prepared to prove the case, has been condemned to pay £1,000 damages, which are to be given over to the poor.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

There seems to be an almost entire change in the condition and tendency of finance and markets at the opening of the present week, as compared to the beginning of last week. Then, prices were tending upward and money seemed to be growing tight; now, prices are not only lower, but the prospect of war between England and Russia, and its effects on the markets, have entirely disappeared. Prices of gold and wheat stand precisely where they did one month ago, consols are even ½ of 1 per cent higher than then, and United States bonds, though still 1⅛ per cent lower in the London market than a month ago, have risen ½ since the close of last week. There are slight changes during the past few days, but they are significant of the return to the condition of things which prevailed before there was any talk of an Anglo-Russian war. In returning now to the same situation as a month ago, it must be borne in mind that the war in France is still exercising a great influence upon our trade, and upon the prices of grain, cotton, gold, and securities, and in these the cessation of the war must necessarily cause considerable changes. The views held by many persons a month ago, were: that the cessation of the war would cause the calling home of a large amount of European capital which had been sent to London as a place of safety, and there invested in United States bonds; that this would cause a decline in bonds and a rise in gold, and that the devastated condition of France would make a large demand for breadstuffs. Against these views, however, must be balanced the fact that, the longer the war in France lasts, the less will be the ability of the people to buy. The poverty of the Southern States, and their inability to buy for a year or two after the end of the war of rebellion, are instances in point. There is also the other fact that, as far as breadstuffs are concerned, the disappearance of the prospect of war with Russia will leave the grain said to be held by speculators (if there is any truth in such reports) at the Black Sea ports free to come to market.

In the money market matters were dull. The banks are well supplied with funds, but they decline to loan on any but short time. The weather is liable to turn cold any day or hour now, and when it does, the packers will require all the money the banks can lend them. With this in view, the banks are obliged to keep their funds well in hand. There is, however, a considerable movement of live hogs already, and some moderate amounts of currency are going to the country to pay for them.

Exchange is firm at 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at par.

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds, local stocks, gold and silver, in this market this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours:

[illegible]

The following were the receipts and shipments during the week ending Nov. 26:

[illegible]

The following was the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped during the past week:

[illegible]

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: [illegible]

[illegible]

Barley was very quiet at Saturday's outside prices. [illegible]

[illegible]

The following is the official report of grain inspection in this city, during the past week: [illegible]

The Albany *Argus* gives the following summary of business of the Erie Canal:

[illegible]

LATER.

At the afternoon board the market for No. 2 spring wheat was only fairly active, and prices were lower, closing at $1.04 for seller December, and $1.05 for seller last half of December. No. 2 corn was quiet at the closing quotations on 'Change. Provisions ruled dull, with sales confined to 200 tcs lard, seller first half of December, at 13c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 1,794. [illegible]

CLOSING PRICES.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 3,977. [illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

The following show the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, and lath, from January 1, 1870, to November 26, as compared with receipts and shipments for the corresponding time in 1869:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

BUTTER—The firm feeling noted in the market for choice butter on the closing days of last week, was a feature of the market to-day. [illegible]

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

DETROIT.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.... Nov. 28.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Chronic Diseases.

DR. JAMES,

[illegible]

Dr. A. G. Olin,

[illegible] WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

Dr. Clark,

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

CATARRH, ASTHMA,

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

[illegible]

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Evanston Rioters Found Guilty.

Stabbing Case—Slander—Mayhem.

Suit to Test the Legality of the Last Election for Supervisors.

United States Circuit Court.

PATENT—ARTESIAN WELLS.

Nelson W. Green v. George Ball, John Gettice, Joseph Riggs, George Gossard, William Fresher, Levi Arnold, James Edwards, S. Harvey, Samuel Fry, P. Hawkes, John McCoy, George Miller, S. Washburn, James Warren. These are fourteen suits respectively against the parties named, [illegible] certain infringements on a [illegible] to recover for and [illegible] the manner of constructing artesian wells.

[illegible] District Court.

[illegible]—NEW PROCEEDINGS.

[illegible], of Elgin, Kane County. Voluntary proceeding. Liabilities, $5,443.75. Assets, [illegible] and four oil paintings, in all valued at two [illegible] dollars each for the paintings, and five [illegible] for the tables—furniture and clothing, including a Burdett organ and some jewelry, $731.75, with [illegible] at Elgin, all of which is claimed to be exempt. Debts due, $594.65.

William J. Barnstead, of Galesburg, Knox County. Voluntary proceeding. Liabilities, unsecured, $1,[illegible]; accommodation, $420. Assets, clothing, $25.50; picture, $5. Debtor married a wife not quite two years since; she has a house and articles of furniture, and, since he married her, he has lived with her in her house, owning nothing in or about it.

Circuit Court.

INSURANCE—CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

Treasury Bank of Chicago v. Commercial Insurance Company. This was a suit to recover upon a policy of insurance issued to Bovington, Cook & Wilder for $5,000, covering their slaughter and packing house and machinery. The policy issued August 16, 1866. Plaintiff held a mortgage on the property to secure advances to the amount of $9,168. The property was destroyed by fire on the 28th of May, 1867, during the lifetime of the policy. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages, $5,[illegible].

Among instructions it was stated that if, at the time of the destruction of the property, Bovington & Co. were indebted to plaintiff, who had a lien of a chattel mortgage on the property, then plaintiff would be entitled to recover on the policy assigned to it, in its own name, to recover the amount of the indebtedness, so far as the policy covered it, with legal interest after sixty days from the date on which proofs of loss were served on defendant, providing, of course, that the policy was valid and in force, there being in the case a stipulation that the value of the property lost was equal to the amount of the insurance. And if, prior to the date of the issuing and delivery of the policy, the insurers were notified that the insurers held the ground by lease, and subject to a chattel mortgage upon the same and the buildings, then the fact of such limited ownership would not invalidate the policy, even although the fact was not endorsed on the policy; having notice of the fact the insurance company could not estop plaintiff's claim by setting up its own neglect to have the facts so endorsed, the condition of the policy requiring it to be made; and although there was a condition in the policy requiring such fact to be mentioned in writing, still, having notice of its existence, defendant must be held to have waived it, if it did not enforce compliance with it. So, also, if when the assignment to plaintiff was made, whereby the loss, if any, under it, was made payable to it, the defendant was notified of the existence of the lien to the extent of the bank's interest, as it might appear, and without objection made to the endorsement, then it waived its right to forfeit the policy on the ground of its outstanding interest.

STABBING CASE—NOMINAL DAMAGES.

Bernard Gindorf v. August Riser. Trespass. Case tried. The charge was, that on New Year's eve of 1867, defendant stabbed plaintiff with a knife in the head over the left ear. The proof tended to show that plaintiff brought upon himself the injury, by engaging in a row. Verdict guilty. Damages laid at $10.

JUDGMENTS.

Augustus C. Prout v. United States Fire and Marine Insurance Company. For $1,[illegible], amount of insurance on two-story frame carpenter shop and machinery on Swan street, destroyed by fire August 22, 1870.

CONFLICT OF SUPERVISORS—A CASE SUBMITTED.

Nathan Allen v. Christoph Schultz. This is an agreed case, made up to test the right of the respective claimants for seats in Supervisors' chairs. It is thus stated:

Whereas, At a general election, in November, A. D. 1869, duly held in the city of Chicago, etc., for the election of Supervisors and other officers, the above-named plaintiff, Nathan Allen, was duly elected to the office of Supervisor in and for the Fifteenth Ward of said city, and was duly commissioned and qualified as such Supervisor, entered upon the duties of said office, and, thence hitherto, has discharged the duties thereof; and

Whereas, Also, Christoph Shultz, the above-named defendant, at a general election held in said city, etc., in November, A. D. 1870, ran for the office of Supervisor in, and for, the said Fifteenth Ward in said city, and, at such election last aforesaid, received a majority of the votes cast for said office of Supervisor, and claims that he is entitled to his certificate of election, is ready to qualify and enter upon the duties of the office of Supervisor of said ward; and

Whereas, The Governor of this State has never called or ordered an election for Supervisor in November A. D. 1870, for either of the towns of Chicago, nor has any notice ever been given for the election of Supervisors in and for the West Town of Chicago, in which said ward is situated, for the last election. And, whereas, also, it is claimed by the said plaintiff, Allen, that, by the new constitution of this State, no new Board of Supervisors, or any Supervisor, can be legally elected after the said constitution went into effect; for the county affairs of Cook County, after the existence of the present Board of Supervisors, can only be managed by a Board of Commissioners. Hence he claims to hold over under and by virtue of the provisions of said constitution, until said Commissioners are duly elected and qualified. Now, to test the legal rights of the respective parties to the said office of Supervisor for said ward, and to have it judicially determined which of the said parties is lawfully entitled thereto, the said Allen and the said Schultz hereby stipulate and agree that the facts above recited shall constitute their case, and they hereby submit the same to the judicial determination and decision of the Circuit Court of Cook County, with the right for either party forthwith, and at the present term, to take this case to the Supreme Court of this State without the usual forms or process for final adjudication and decision.

[illegible]

Superior Court.

[illegible]

Criminal Court.

[illegible]

Divorce Business.

[illegible]

[illegible] Bill for divorce, with affidavit of non-residence of defendant. Marriage during February, 1866, in the county of Butler, Pa. Separation in 1867. Allegation that the wife is living, being remarried in Missouri. Actual charge, desertion.

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Timothy Leslie, better known in his profession by the pet name of "Red Tim," was arraigned on a general charge of vagrancy. He was supposed to be one of a notorious band of thieves who, about a year ago, committed some serious depredations among the jewelry stores of this city. He came here, a few days ago, on a visit from the East, and Captain Hickey, happening to recognize him as an old acquaintance, introduced him to Mr. Banyon. His Honor fined him $100, but suspended the fine on condition that he would take the first train for the East or West, or anywhere.

—Joseph Allen, a professional man from New York, was brought up as a vagrant. He attempted to prevent the arrest of a thief in some notorious house which had been visited by Sergeant Lull & Co., and was himself arrested. The Justice gave him a chance to leave the city under penalty of paying $100.

—The necessity for a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was exemplified in the case of William Young, who was arrested in the act of abusing a poor old horse. He was fined $10.

—James Scholy was committed for trial under bond of $300 on the charge of stealing a dozen of brooms from W. E. Eastman at No. 279 State street.

—John H. Polan, a Corporal in the Regular Army, was held for trial at the Criminal Court, in bail of $500, on the charge of appropriating a quantity of government clothing.

—Stephen Flynn was committed for trial, under $100 bail, on the charge of committing an assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to kill. The particulars of the assault were given in yesterday's issue.

—Thomas Gilmore, a hardened-looking youth, was charged with burglary at a store, and stealing two pieces of cloth. He was found by the police attempting to sell one of the pieces for $5. He was committed for trial, in bail of $500.

—Michael Mitchell, who is under bond to appear before the Criminal Court for stabbing his wife, was surrendered by his bondsman. He was also fined $5 for disorderly conduct.

WEST SIDE COURT.

John Dugan was fined $100 as a vagrant. He was attempting to scale a house at the corner of Hubbard and Halsted streets, with evil intent, when a man pointed a pistol at him, when he came down lively.

—William Hartman was fined $25 for stealing a pipe, and then beating the man from whom he stole it.

—Kate Wright was fined $10 for beating her blind husband.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

There were no cases of importance before Justice Dresser.

THE PRESS.

Lecture by Senator H. R. Revels.

The Hon. H. R. Revels, colored United States Senator from Mississippi, lectured at Farwell Hall, last evening, on "The Press of our Country." The entertainment was for the benefit of the colored Bethel School of this city. The audience, which comprised a large number of colored citizens, was not as large as it might have been, owing to the fact that but two days' notice of the lecture was given, and the rain began to fall just before the entertainment commenced.

The Hon. Wm. Bross, in introducing the lecturer, stated that they had evidence that night that the world moved. If, ten years ago, he had told them that in 1870 they would listen to a colored man lecturing, they would have assigned him to a place in Jacksonville, and had he told them that a colored man would vote and sit in the United States Senate, they would have considered his qualifications for a place in the asylum unquestionable. It was strange that a colored man filled acceptably the place occupied by Jeff. Davis, who lost it by treason to his country. He took great pleasure in introducing Senator Revels.

The Senator is a man of medium size, with a large broad face and high forehead. He is a light mulatto, well and solidly built, weighs about 180 pounds, wears spectacles, and is good looking. He speaks slowly, and with a good voice.

He began by explaining how it was that he came to choose his theme, and in passing he gave a description of the various national institutions at Washington, all of which he inspected and examined when he first visited the capital. The most interesting to him, of all the sights, was the original press used by Ben Franklin in printing his first paper. He proposed to follow a train of thought which the old press brought into his mind. It was remarkable that gunpowder was invented, the virtue of the magnetic needle discovered, and types were first used, in the same epoch of time.

Before printing was known, writing was confined almost exclusively to ecclesiastics, and knowledge and information travelled slowly. What a change, when the settler on the Western frontier knew to-day what took place in the capitals of Europe yesterday. The Œcumenical Council met in the strictest privacy, and all strangers and interlopers were to be left at the other side of the door. But an enterprising reporter donned the episcopal vestments, went in, and on the following day printed in the London Times a report of the proceedings. Just think of that.

All that printing, the press, editors, and reporters, had done for the advancement of mankind was told about, and the honorable gentleman thought they had done more than anything or anybody else.

Freedom of the press was next considered, and its liberty at the present time was contrasted with the restrictions it was subjected to in the past. Hume was referred to, to show how things went under Queen Elizabeth, that lady being hostile to a free expression of opinion by her subjects. James, who followed her, was just as bad, and, perhaps, a little worse. Whatever restraints were upon the press in colonial times, were imported from England. Blackstone, Malone, and other eminent legal lights, were cited to define what liberty of the press consisted in. It being the freedom of expression, to be restricted only when it was abused, and became dangerous and pernicious to laws, morals, or religion. The fathers of the Republic adopted the views of Blackstone, and introduced them into the laws which at an early day regulated printing in Massachusetts.

Newspapers were not common in England, until the time of Queen Anne, and the first paper published in America was the Boston News Letter, which came out in 1704. How newspapers had multiplied since! [illegible]

[illegible]

The Honorable Senator concluded with an eloquent [illegible].

A GRAND DUCK HUNT.

The New York Commercial Advertiser publishes the following letter, received by a well known [illegible]:

[illegible]

HOTEL PERSONALS.

[illegible]

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Street Railroad Ordinances.

Purchase of School Sites Ordered.

The Ordinance for the Purchase of the O'Neill Lot Referred.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, the President in the chair. The following Aldermen were present: Cox, Somers, Donnellan, Dixon, Hahn, Montgomery, Calkins, McAvoy, Daggy, Whitaker, Tracy, Hickey, Batterman, Hildreth, W. S. Powell, George Powell, Holden, Wilce, Walsh, Woodard, McCotter, Robinson, Campbell, Gill, Sheil, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Tobkins, Bengley, Carney, Herting, McCauley, Kehoe, and Devine.

FINANCE, ETC.

The report of the Committee on Finance, on the claim of F. Letz & Son, recommending its allowance and the passage of the necessary order, was concurred in, engrossment was waived, and the order passed.

The ordinance providing for the laying of the track of the C., C. & I. C. Railroad, was referred for engrossment.

The report of the Committee on Finance, recommending an appropriation in aid of the Gilbert Jail Library, was concurred in, engrossment was waived, and the order passed.

NORTH SIDE STREET RAILWAY.

The report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division, with ordinance authorizing the North Chicago City Railway Company to extend its track on Centre street and Lincoln avenue, was taken up.

Ald. Schmidt stated that there was an active opposition to the measure among the property-owners on, and in the vicinity of, Lincoln avenue, who had drawn up a remonstrance, which he presented, and moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Railroads. The motion prevailed.

GASLIGHTS.

The report of the Committee on Gaslights, with ordinance for four lamp-posts in Arcade court, was concurred in, engrossment was waived, and the ordinance passed.

VAN BUREN STREET RAILROAD TRACK.

The report of the Committee on Railroads, with ordinance granting the West Side Street Railway Company permission to lay a track on West Van Buren and McGrath streets, was taken up.

Ald. McCauley moved, as an amendment, that a provision be inserted in the ordinance, requiring the railway company to make all necessary improvements and repairs in the streets.

Ald. Woodard was in favor of such an amendment, but thought it should be drawn up by the Corporation Counsel.

Ald. Campbell maintained that it was unfair to saddle so great an expense upon the company, when the property-owners, whose property was so largely benefitted and enhanced in value, were not taxed a dollar for the ordinary improvement of the streets.

Ald. Walsh moved the reference of the ordinance to the Committee on Railroads and the Corporation Counsel.

The ordinance was referred back.

WATER RESERVOIR LOT.

The report of the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds, recommending the leasing, for a term of years, of the water reservoir lot, on Adams street, to the highest bidder, at an annual rental of 6 per cent on the valuation of the property, to be appraised by Julian S. Rumsey, J. K. Botsford, and Mancel Talcott, was taken up.

Ald. McAvoy said that the Judiciary Committee had prepared a report on that subject, and he would move to postpone consideration of the subject for four weeks. The motion prevailed.

VAN OSDEL.

The report of the Committee on Finance, recommending the payment of the claim of J. M. Van Osdel, for services on the City Hall, with accompanying ordinance, was referred for engrossment.

SCHOOL SITES.

The report of the Committee on Schools, recommending the purchase of a school site in the Calumet avenue district, was concurred in, engrossment was waived and the order passed.

The report of the same committee, recommending the purchase of a school lot on Western avenue, near Harrison street, at a price not exceeding $37 per front foot, was taken up.

Ald. Campbell moved to increase the price to $40 per front foot.

Ald. McGrath said it would do no harm to offer $37 for the lot. As regarded Ald. Campbell's assertion that he had no interest in the property, he wished to say that Ald. Campbell had told him that he was the agent for the sale of it.

Ald. Campbell's motion was voted down, engrossment waived, and the order passed.

The report of the same committee, recommending the lease of a school site on the corner of Wentworth avenue and Thirty-third street, at an equitable rental, was concurred in, engrossment was waived, and the order passed.

The report of the same committee, recommending the purchase of a primary school site in the Dore District, fronting on West Polk street, was concurred in, engrossment was waived, and the order passed.

The same committee, with reference to a resolution as to the power of the Board of Education to purchase school furniture, reported recommending its reference to the Corporation Counsel. It was laid over.

The same committee, to whom was referred the communication of the Board of Education relative to the purchase of a school lot on the corner of Michigan avenue and Harrison street, reported as follows:

The location offered is 120 feet on Michigan avenue and 172 feet deep. The price is [illegible] per front foot. The propriety of locating the school at this point, your committee do not propose to discuss. We are of the opinion that the price is too high. We believe that the location ought to be purchased for $[illegible] per front foot, cash. We recommend that the subject be recommitted to the Board of Education for their further consideration.

The report was concurred in.

SOUTH CLARK STREET RAILROAD.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

At your last meeting an ordinance was passed, granting certain privileges to the Chicago City Railway Company on Clark street.

The ordinance has been approved by me, but I deemed it for the interest of the city to request of the railway company to consent that all contracts made with the city and the railway company, relative to State street, south of Randolph, should be extended to the Clark street line.

The Directors of the company have passed a resolution to that effect, and I submit the same to you, and [illegible]

[illegible]

The Council then adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

[illegible] another new week, [illegible] a comedy, "Two Roses," [illegible]

[illegible] and Miss Oliver, who is a success generally with any complexion, were both charming roses and admirable counterparts. Mr. Jennings, although he tripped now and then in his lines, was very satisfactory as the mercenary Grant. Mr. Blaisdell had a very ungrateful and exceedingly difficult role to personate, but played it with excellent good taste. Costume is, perhaps, a little thing, but in this case Mr. Blaisdell's pantaloons were a big thing. Is it usual with blind men to wear big pantaloons? If not, would it not be well to reduce them in circumference by three or four yards? Mr. Fawcett's Jenkins was very happily conceived and played, and Mrs. Stonall never was better than as Mrs. Jenkins. Mr. Soggs had one of the lightest roles in the piece, but came near making it the chief attraction with his quaint and dry humor. The play is one which needs to move very quickly, especially in the triple dialogue of the first act, which can be made very effective if the cues are taken instantly. This was not always the case last evening, but familiarity with the lines will undoubtedly obviate this. "The Two Roses" will be repeated this evening.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Mr. Edwin Adams commenced his engagement at McVicker's last evening, with his well-known personation of the title role in "Enoch Arden," which was such a success here a year or two ago. The audience was a very good one in point of numbers, and the general performance of the play was excellent, but does not call for anything in the way of notice additional to what has already been said in these columns. The leading parts were distributed as follows: Philip Ray, Wheelock; Reuben, Book; Peter Lane, Stanley; Annie Lee, Mrs. Myers; Miriam, Lane, Mrs. Jackson. The play will be repeated this evening.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

The Minstrels commenced another week, last evening, with their customary crowded house, the leading numbers on the programme being "Mal. Sea-Bass," which made such a great hit last week; "The Haunted Pawn-Shop," in which Cotton, in his ludicrous adventures with the Ghost, is funny enough to disturb a dead man; and "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room," in which Manning is too palpably natural to be misunderstood. His sudden ignition à posteriori, by getting against a stove, and the effectual manner in which he is put out with a Babcock Extinguisher, must be seen to be appreciated.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

The Globe seems to be winning its way into the favorable opinion of the public, and is getting a fair share of patronage. Last evening the audience was a good one, considering that it was Monday. The performance opened with the old comedy of the "The Jealous Wife," condensed into one act, the principal roles being sustained by Mr. Griffiths as Major Oakley, Mr. Padgett as Mr. Oakley, and Miss Hosmer as Mrs. Oakley, the jealous wife. The piece was well mounted, and the humor of the play was very fairly interpreted. Mr. Griffith's part was especially well rendered, and Padgett, although a little out of sorts, apparently, in the opening scene, soon woke up, and did some vigorous and spirited acting. Miss Hosmer's Mrs. Oakley was somewhat overwrought, her exhibitions of jealousy and temper being expressed in a manner which savored too much of the burlesque.

The comedy was followed by another, entitled "Woman's Rights, or Chicago in 1880," a satire upon the woman's movement, which would have been much livelier and more entertaining, had it been curtailed. The same bill will be given this evening.

SEEBACH.

Madame Seebach is now in Milwaukee, but returns to this city on Thursday, and on Thursday evening plays Valerie, the blind orphan; on Friday evening Marguerite in "Faust;" and on Saturday evening, in "Romeo and Juliet," Madame Seebach appearing as Juliet and Mlle. Veneta as Romeo.

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

The Chicago Amateur Dramatic Society will give a performance during the coming week, at the new Standard Theatre, corner of Michigan avenue and Thirteenth street. This society, which is now quite an old organization, consists of some twenty or thirty ladies and gentlemen of good position, and has already given proofs of possessing considerable dramatic talent. The society gave a performance at Elgin, Ill., on Thanksgiving night, and was well received by a numerous and select audience. The very elegant scenery of the new theatre is by Mr. R. W. Hantington, the scenic artist, and is rapidly approaching completion.

THE PHILLIPPS TROUPE.

The Adelaide Phillipps Troupe, embracing Miss Adelaide Phillipps, who is too well known here to need any introduction; Mr. Levy, the admirable, and, indeed, phenomenal, cornet player; Mr. Edward Hoffman, the pianist, who has frequently played in our concert rooms, and Mr. Jules D. Hastier, baritone, a new comer, will give two concerts in this city, at Farwell Hall, on Thursday and Friday evenings, December 1 and 2, upon which occasion they will have a full orchestral accompaniment, under the direction of Mr. Gottschalk. Seats are now for sale at the box-office of the hall.

NEW ORGAN AT ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

The new organ in St. James' Church has just been completed. As this is, in many respects, one of the most remarkable instruments in the city, a detailed description of it will be of interest to the musical reader. The following is the specification:

There are three manuals of fifty-eight notes each, and a pedale of thirty notes (2½ octaves).

GREAT ORGAN.

1. Open diapason, 16 feet, metal, 58.
2. Open diapason, 8 feet, metal, 58.
3. Doppel flote, 8 feet, wood, 58.
4. Gamba, 8 feet, metal, 58.
5. Rohr flote, 8 feet, wood, 58.
6. Octave, 4 feet, metal, 58.
7. Hohl flote, 4 feet, metal, 58.
8. Mixture, two ranks (12th and 15th), 116.
9. Mixture, 3 ranks, 360.
10. Trumpet, 8 feet, reeds, 58.
11. Clarion, 4 feet, reeds, 58.

SWELL ORGAN.

12. Bourdon, 16 feet, wood, 58.
13. Principal, 8 feet, metal, 58.
14. Stopped diapason, 8 feet, wood, 58.
15. Salicional, 8 feet, metal, 58.
16. Quintadina, 8 feet, metal, 58.
17. Violina, 4 feet, metal, 58.
18. Octave, 4 feet, metal, 58.
19. Flauto traverso, 4 feet, wood, 58.
20. Mixture, 4 ranks, 232.
21. Tenoroon trumpet, 16 feet, reeds, 58.
22. Cornopeon, 8 feet, reeds, 58.
23. Oboe, 8 feet, reeds, 58.
24. Vox humana, 8 feet, reeds, 58.

SOLO ORGAN.

25. Keraulophon, 8 feet, metal, 58.
26. Dulciana, 8 feet, metal, 58.
27. Melodia, 8 feet, wood, 58.
28. Flute d'amour, 4 feet, metal, 58.
29. Piccolo, 2 feet, metal, 58.
30. Euphone, 16 feet (free reeds), 58.
31. Clarionet, 8 feet, reeds, 58.

PEDALE.

32. Principal, 16 feet, wood, 30.
33. Bourdon, 16 feet, wood, 30.
34. Contrabass, 16 feet, metal, 30.
35. Flote, 8 feet, wood, 30.
36. Violoncello, 8 feet, metal, 30.
37. Bombardon, 16 feet, reeds, 30.
38. Tromba, 8 feet, reeds, 30.

MECHANICAL [illegible].

Draw stops—1. Great to pedale. 2. Swell to pedale. 3. Solo to pedale. 4. Bellows signal. 5. Pedal check. Pneumatic couplings—(Operated by knobs). 6. Swell to great. 7. Solo to great. 8. Swell to solo.

Pedals—9. Reversible pedal to operate coupler No. 1. 10. Tremulant to swell. 11. Great organ forte. 12. Swell organ forte. 13. Solo organ forte. 14. Pedale forte. 15. Swell organ piano. 16. Great organ mezzo forte. (This pedal is double-acting in its nature, reducing the great organ to a certain standard, or bringing it up to that standard if it was before below it). 17. Solo organ piano. 18. Pedal organ piano. 19. Ratchet swell pedal.

Pneumatic action is applied to the Great and Pedal organs. No other organ in the West has the pneumatic lever applied to the pedal organ. The draw-knobs are all of the new kind, which turn up and look the performer in the face, so that it is perfectly easy for the player to read the name on any stop. This is a great comfort to the player. The wind is supplied by a rotary motion, operated by two persons. The pressure is 3-inch and 4-inch. There are four bellows, and the wind is ample.

The case is magnificently, yet delicately, illumined in gold and colors. The front is 24 feet wide, and about 30 feet high. A very large number of pipe are displayed in front.

In point of size, this organ comes between the one in the First Baptist Church and that in the Church of the Holy Family. The eight largest organs in the city are the following: Jesuit, 64 sounding stops; St. James', 38; First Baptist, 37; Unity, 35; Centenary M. E., and First Congregational, 34; Grace (Episcopal), 30; Clark Street M. E. (two manuals), 28.

As to convenience of manipulation, it takes precedence of all the others, having such a luxuriance of convenient mechanical appliances as to make it a pleasure to play upon it. The tone of a large organ requires to be criticised from two standpoints: First. Is every stop voiced well "after its kind?" and, second, Is the balance of tone between the different manuals what it should be? Both these tests this organ bears well. The string tones are exceedingly fine; yet it is hardly fair to put them before the flutes, the reeds, or the diapasons, for all are alike excellent. This and the Jesuit organ stand alone in respect to having a sufficiently ample pedal department to support the manual tone superimposed upon it. Taken all in all, we can but regard this instrument as a credit to its builder, an ornament to the church which possesses it, and an organ possessing, perhaps, fewer points of criticism than any other in our city. The builder is Mr. William A. Johnson, and the cost of the instrument was $12,000.

COURT HOUSE MATTERS

Location of the Morgue—Fire Extinguishers for the East Wing—Engineer Thomas and His Old Pipe.

The Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors met around the County Treasurer's private table yesterday morning, Supervisor Pahlman in the chair, and Supervisors Danolds, Sauter, Russell, Bluthardt, and Sanders in other chairs. The minutes of the last meeting were disposed of as usual.

Supervisor Bluthardt informed his brethren that the Common Council had not taken any action on the location of the Morgue, and, consequently, the Special Committee, consisting of himself, required further time, which was granted.

Miss Gilbert invited the committee to attend the opening of the Jail Library in the evening, and the invitation was accepted.

Supervisor Danolds thought they should buy five fire extinguishers for use in the Court House.

Supervisor Bluthardt was under the impression that they would be useless, as there was no one to work them, and there were two engine houses within two blocks.

Supervisor Sanders thought there was no danger of fire except from the engine-room, where one of the machines would be useful in case of fire. Perhaps the boilers might burst, and then if they had five machines they would go up in company with the balance of the furniture, and the money would have been uselessly expended.

Supervisor Danolds reminded him that they had them in the west side of the concern.

Supervisor Bluthardt said they were rich over there, and they had no reporters running round with the committees watching everything they did.

Supervisor Danolds finally accepted an amendment that there be two instead of five; one for the watchman and one for use down stairs in the engine room.

Two of them are to be bought.

Bills of Joseph Eagan, plumber, amounting to [illegible]

[illegible]

Hydrant [illegible] not for warmth and [illegible]

[illegible]

Bodily and Mental Strength.

[illegible]

Plymouth Church Bazaar.

[illegible]

WANTED, A FARM.

The Great Western Farm-Buyer.

His Religious Wife and Blooming Children—A Post Master's Opinion of Him.

Farmers having a farm to sell will be glad to hear that there is a man going around the country, at the present time, badly in need of one. This man is very anxious to buy a farm, and there is no difficulty in selling to him. He is full of money, and cares not what the price may be, so long as there is a farm for sale. He wants one badly, although he has purchased about fifty within the last three months. He is in the wholesale real estate business, and operates on a large and magnificent scale. If a stop is not put to his operations, he will buy up the whole western country, and have a monopoly of all the land. His ambition is great, and he aims at being the largest farmer in the world.

He tried to buy up Kane County, including the Fox River, a few weeks ago, and partially succeeded. He arrived in the town of Aurora, and gave out that he wanted a farm, a nice farm, a good farm, no matter what the cost, as he did not care for a few thousands here or there. He wanted a farm badly. So eager was he to get a farm, that he did not remain in town very long, and out he started in search of farms. He wandered up and down the country, staying at farmers' houses at night, free of cost, on the strength of his intention to purchase a farm. Everywhere he went, he talked of farms, of cows, sheep, ducks, threshing machines, and everything that is found upon a farm, always winding up by dwelling upon how badly he wanted a farm. He was in a bad condition for a farm. The result was that he had several farms in view, and was on the point of buying half a dozen at the same time. Then he became somewhat difficult to please. His wife was a church member, and she always wanted to be within convenient distance of the prayer meetings. Although his mind was very much preoccupied with a desire to get a farm, he was more or less devoutly disposed himself, and was particularly anxious that his children—he had two, one a blooming boy, rising nine, and the other a lovely girl, budding into womanhood—should be able to attend Sunday school with unvarying regularity and promptitude. He said that if anything annoyed him, it would be to have his little ones late at Sunday school. He could not bear the thought of that, although he wanted a farm so badly. He got the refusal of several square miles of territory, and continued to board round on his future property.

He was a talkative individual, full of anecdote, having a good appetite and one vice,—he smoked. He could smoke all the time, but for a constant smoker it was strange that he was never the proprietor of any tobacco. He hated chewing. He thought it was abominable, and, as for drinking, nothing but the purest well water was allowed to cross the threshold of his mouth. Cider, he thought, was a mild form of dissipation, a wilful perversion of beautiful apples into a beverage that his temperate soul abhorred. Such was this land speculator at the beginning of his visit to Kane County.

Since he left it has been discovered that he could play many parts. When he went to an Episcopal farm house he was an Episcopalian; when he stayed with a Presbyterian he called Calvin the thirteenth Apostle; when he talked to a Methodist he inquired when the next prayer meeting would come off, so that he might be present; and when he sojourned with a Baptist family he was the hardest of hard shells, and, with the whites of his eyes sanctimoniously turned up, he spoke of immersion, the "liquid grave," and close communion, with a fluency and ease that was absolutely astonishing in a mere amateur Baptist. He was chock full of politics; he had some for everybody, and had exactly the kind that suited them. He admired blondes when that was the style of beauty in the house, and brunettes were his delight when he was in the vicinity of dark hair and black eyes. He was very gallant, although devout, and had one joke which consisted in an allusion to "the sex that cheers but not inebriates." In this way he kept on agreeing with everybody for fully two weeks.

At the end of that period, he was comfortably enjoying life in the society of a farmer's family, having made an arrangement to buy the farm for some $19,000, exclusive of the stock and machinery. He had the refusal of the place for ten days, and no one knows how many more refusals he had at the same time. He was going home the next day, and was full of joy at the prospect of seeing his wife and the blooming boy, and the girl budding into womanhood, all of which he was going to transport by rail from Lancaster, N. Y., to their new home on the prairies. The man was in an ecstasy of delight whenever he thought of the near approach of the family reunion.

One of these ecstasies attacked him while he was out looking at the farm, taking one last long lingering peep at his bargain. It was twilight; the sun was sinking behind a barn in the west; the gloaming was approaching, the cows were going home to be milked, and he was perambulating solitary and alone around the new estate, when the ecstasy came upon him. It was worse than an epileptic fit in its effects, and he lost entire control of his wits. The thought of his wife and bairns overcame him, and he was not himself at all. While in this ecstasy he lost $200, at least so he said when he returned to the house, and what was he to do?

There he was penniless. Search for the absent currency proved fruitless. Far away from wife and bairns without a red to his name, and that meeting definitely postponed, what was he to do? Commit suicide? That would serve no good purpose, and coffins, Coroner's fees, and cemetery lots are high in Kane County. For ten days he was virtually the owner of the farm, as he insisted upon having papers drawn up in legal form, and could he not mortgage his property for enough to take him home? The idea was brilliant. He executed it, and under the pressure of tears and protestations, the honest owner of the property gave him enough to go home. He started, and was so glad to see his wife and bairns that he forgot all about how badly he wanted a farm, and has not come back.

Time went by, and he did not come. His title in the farm lapsed with the ten days, and the proprietor wrote to the Postmaster at Lancaster to know if he knew Samuel Barnard (that was the name he gave), who lived at or near that place. The Postmaster replied as follows:

SIR: I know no such person as Samuel Barnard in this vicinity; have had some half dozen letters from as many different persons inquiring for such a person. Yours, &c., J. FIELD, P. M.

I think some one was hoaxed.

That Postmaster's head was level when he arrived at that conclusion, only he might have included a great many as being victims of Mr. Barnard.

He is now believed to be buying up the Southern portion of the State, so that if farmers see a man about five feet six inches high, with sandy hair and light complexion, small eyes and round shoulders, and whose fighting weight is about 140 pounds, around their premises, badly in want of a farm, they may be able to recognize Mr. Samuel Barnard, the champion farm-buyer.

He does not charge much for buying a farm. He buys at moderate rates. He is a dirty scamp, a consummate swindler, and a rogue, on general principles.

COUNTY JAIL LIBRARY.

Opening of the Room—Books and Pictures—The Donors.

After a year of unflagging labor, Miss Linda Gilbert has accomplished one of her missions. The Cook County Jail Library, which, at the request of the prisoners, is to be known as the "Gilbert Library," is an established fact, and one well calculated to be a lasting source of pride to its founder. The library room, which is situated in the basement of the East wing, and is entered by the south door, was the scene of a large gathering of people, last evening, who came in pursuance of invitations extended by Miss Gilbert to inspect the result of her labors. All present expressed their astonishment and delight at what had been accomplished, and the founder was, in a measure, repaid for her toil by the encomiums passed upon her work. The library-room was at first intended for a reception, or ante-room, to the jail, but there are few private libraries in this city that present a more inviting appearance, and what are known as our public libraries are put entirely to the blush—not referring so much to the books, which are a fine collection, as to the decorations of the room. It is a conservatory of the choicest exotics, an academy of fine arts, a cabinet of minerals, a bower for birds, and a delight to the eye in general. The bookcase, with capacity for 3,000 volumes, is the gift of the Board of Supervisors. All the rest of the furniture has been secured through the efforts of Miss Gilbert. Of the books, 400 volumes were donated by Judge Van H. Higgins, 1,000 volumes (new books) were purchased by Miss Gilbert, with her own means, 500 were purchased with money solicited from Miss G.'s friends, and 2,050 volumes were collected, after most strenuous efforts, by Miss Gilbert, from booksellers, publishers, and many good and generous people intrusted in the work. The collection is one of considerable merit, consisting largely of histories, biographies, and works on the positive sciences, while many are well calculated to instil good morals and religion. The books are covered in uniform light yellow paper, and systematically numbered and catalogued. The shelves will not serve for more than two thousand, which is a sufficiency for the use of the jail. The additional two thousand volumes collected by Miss Gilbert she has presented to LaSalle and Livingston Counties, and in a few days she will visit these localities and effect an organization. She is determined not to cease her labors in this department of prison reform until every county jail in the State is supplied with its own library. Miss Gilbert is an unfaltering believer in reform. In her eyes there is nothing so bad that it cannot be bettered, if but the proper influences are brought to bear. She has devoted her life to prison reform, and, in order that she might work intelligently, has visited every considerable prison in the country. She expresses great dissatisfaction with the arrangement of the Cook County Jail, and stigmatizes the new cells as unfit for the caging of wild beasts.

Besides the works in the library, she has secured a number of large maps, which are hung about the halls and windows of the jail, for those who delight in the study of geography; and, in order to divert the minds of prisoners from gloom and bring them to the light of a better life, the walls are adorned with handsomely-framed and artistically-prepared mottoes, of which the following [illegible]

[illegible]

Tiffany & Co.—The Most Extensive Establishment in the World.

[illegible]

[illegible] designs, but also from the genuine material used in their manufacture. Their silverware is especially famous, and the samples exhibited at the great Exposition in Paris were of such elegant design and workmanship that they were purchased by European manufacturers to copy from. The [illegible] manufactures about two-thirds of the [illegible] products in silverware sold in New [illegible].

[illegible] stock is simply immense; [illegible] more than one million dollars worth on [illegible]. The aggregate business of Tiffany & Co. [illegible] times that of any jewelry establishment in the world.

FIRE ON MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Narrow Escape of a Family from Being Burned to Death.

The watchman in the Court House cupola saw a reflection in the southern part of the city about twenty minutes after 11 last evening, and, as it increased every moment, he concluded it was fire, and struck Box 57, which is located on the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Kankakee avenue. By half-past 11 the whole southern horizon was brilliantly lighted up, and some imaginative individual started the rumor that one of the large breweries in the vicinity of the box was on fire. This proved to be incorrect. The watchman guessed within half a mile of the place where the fire was, the burning building being on the corner of Douglas place and Michigan avenue. It was a one-and-a-half story frame cottage, owned and occupied by Peter Johnson. The flames were caused by a defective flue on the first floor. The family were asleep at the time, and made a narrow escape from being roasted to death. Mr. Johnson and his wife were sleeping in a room on the first floor, and their two children on the floor above. The father was awakened by the smoke, which forced its way into the room, and, arousing his wife, went up-stairs, to get the little ones. When he had reached their bed, escape by the stairway was cut off, the flames having spread so rapidly; so he was obliged to throw the children out of the window. Fortunately, they alighted in a safe place, and were uninjured. Mr. Johnson made his escape in the same way, and Mrs. Johnson managed to find her way to the front door.

The house was some distance from any hydrant, so a steamer had to take a plug at Thirty-first street and supply another one stationed at Thirty-third street, which, in turn, provided water for an engine within a block of the fire—the stream from the latter reaching the flames. In consequence of the delay occasioned by this arrangement, the structure and its contents were totally destroyed, as was a barn in the rear. About 100 feet of sidewalk was charred and burned so badly that it will have to be replaced. The total loss will reach about $2,000. The house was worth $1,200, and the furniture it contained $600. The barn was valued at $200. Mr. Johnson has $800 insurance on the house, but was unable to tell the name of the company having the risk, as the policy was burned up. The barn and furniture were not insured. The Johnsons lost everything they had in the world, and having no place to go to, the neighbors kindly accommodated them with lodgings for the night.

METEOROLOGICAL.

War Department Weather Report.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
CHICAGO, Nov. 28.

The following is the official record made for the "observation and report of storms, by telegraph and signal, for the benefit of commerce on the northern lakes and seaboard," for the twenty-four hours ending at 11 p. m., Chicago time. The table shows the heights of the barometer and thermometer at the hours of 7 o'clock a. m., and 4 p. m., and 11 p. m.; also the amount of rainfall for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m., snow and hail being reduced to rain. [The barometer readings are all reduced to sea level]:

Place.	Barometer. 7 a. m.	Barometer. 4 p. m.	Barometer. 11 p. m.	Thermometer. 7 a. m.	Thermometer. 4 p. m.	Thermometer. 11 p. m.	Rain. Inch.
Augusta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Key West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following shows the state of the wind and weather at the same stations. The letters on the left-hand side of each column show the direction of the wind; the following figure or figures, the velocity of the wind in miles per hour; and the last letter the state of the weather; c stands for clear, f for fair, d for dark (cloudy), D for very cloudy, r for light rain, R for heavy rain, s for snow, h for hail, G for gale, and G G for great gale:

Place.	7 a. m.	4 p. m.	11 p. m.
Augusta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Key West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Steck Piano.

Max Maretzek, Carl Wolfsohn, S. B. Mills, and other musicians of note, say of the Steck piano in a congratulatory letter to Mr. Geo. Steck: "The quality and tone of your pianos is admirable, and we cheerfully commend them to the public as most excellent and first-class instruments."

Oil Paintings.

After being flooded with auction sales of gaudy daubs, it is refreshing to be able to announce a sale of oil paintings by artists of great and acknowledged merit. Such a one, we are pleased to say, is the collection of Mr. D. Gale, to be sold by Geo. P. Gore & Co. See auction column.

The Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Beeves are not doing as well as expected. The weather is warmer, and the city is crammed with cheap poultry. Total beeves, 6,700, with 4,500 to-day. Prices about as last Monday, but droves cost more; hence dealers lose money, nearly all selling. The market was very heavy at 8c for bulls; 10@12c for Texans; [illegible] for most of the medium Western cattle; [illegible] for good to choice; few extras at 16c—[illegible], 12c. Drove of 100 Kentucky, av. 7 cwt, [illegible]; 87 [illegible] cwt; 70 State, av. 6½ cwt, [illegible] cwt; car Canada, av. 6 cwt, 11c; 130 Texans, av. 5 cwt, [illegible]; 180 fine Ohio, 7¾ cwt, [illegible].

Sheep—24,000, with 10,000 to-day; selling slowly and scarcely as well, or [illegible] for fancy, and [illegible] for lambs. One lot of choice Canada sheep, 130 pounds, brought [illegible]; 60, 120 pounds, [illegible]; 1 car, 90 pounds, [illegible]; 1 car Ohio, 80 pounds, [illegible]; 1 car, 70 pounds, [illegible]; 1 car Canada lambs, 80 pounds, 7c.

Hogs—Receipts, 21,000 for the week, and 11,000 to-day. Market slow and depressed, at [illegible] alive and [illegible] dressed; 3 cars Ohio, 343 pounds, alive, brought [illegible] per cwt.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility, depression of spirits; also, the best preventive against fever and ague. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for pulmonary and asthmatic disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Those who are suffering from coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, &c., should try "The Troches," a simple remedy which is in almost every case effectual.

Like "Quaker Guns,"—Artificial teeth are of little use and easily detected. Take care of the real ones. All you need is fragrant Sozodont. Use it daily and your teeth will be the last of nature's gifts to fail you.

"Spalding's Glue" mends headless dolls and broken cradles.

A. Fick & Co. respectfully inform the public that they are closing out their retail stock, consisting of china, Bohemian glass ware, lamps, and plated goods, which they now offer at cost price for sixty days. A. Fick & Co., No. 10 Lake street.

Moth Patches Freckles and Tan. Use "Perry's" Moth and Freckle Lotion. The only reliable and harmless remedy for removing brown discolorations from the face. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, [illegible]. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Chicago Cancer Institute, 248 Cott[illegible] [illegible] in charge. [illegible] investigate [illegible] sent free.

AUCTION SALES.

By ALFRED DAY & CO.

WEDNESDAY, November 30, at 10 a. m., [illegible]

[illegible]

ALFRED DAY & CO.

BY D. LONG.

New and Second-Hand Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Mirrors, Pictures, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, Cook and Parlor Stoves, [illegible]

[illegible]

By J. H. PIKE.

[illegible]

Thursday, Dec. 1, 10 a. m.,

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

[illegible] BELL" [illegible]

[illegible] ROMEO [illegible]

ALLEN'S GLOBE THEATRE.

Dearborn-st., [illegible]

Manager [illegible]

Stage Manager [illegible]

Monday evening, [illegible], TWO GLORIOUS PIECES. Mrs. Julia [illegible] New Play of

WOMAN'S RIGHTS

Or, Chicago in 1880.

ALSO,

THE JEALOUS WIFE

With GRIFFITHS and MISS HOSMER [illegible]

Prices of Admission: Parquette and Dress Circle, [illegible] cents; Balcony, [illegible] cents; Gallery, [illegible] cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Doors open at 7:15 p. m. [illegible]

Box Office open Monday, at 9 a. m. [illegible]

FARWELL HALL.

ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS' CONCERT CO.

Miss Adelaide Phillipps

Respectfully announces

Two Grand Concerts

In FARWELL HALL, Thursday and [illegible] Evenings, Dec. 1 and 2.

Assisted by the following artists:

MR. J. LEVY,

The greatest Cornet player in the world. [illegible] HASLER, the eminent baritone; MR. E[illegible] HOFFMAN, the distinguished Pianist, and [illegible] Orchestra, under the direction of WILLIAM [illegible] CURTH.

Cards of admission $1; reserved seats 50 cents [illegible] to be had at the Box Office of Farwell Hall, on and after Tuesday morning, November 29. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

The very laughable local burlesque sketch, TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM. The great burlesque, MAL. SEA-BASS, or MY DEAR. The inexpressibly funny, THE HAUNTED PAWN-SHOP, DEN I WAS GONE. Entirely new and excellent first part, &c. With soon be produced, the great sensation, "TRIP AROUND THE WORLD."

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Proprietor and Manager.

This evening, at 7:45, and Wednesday Matinee at 2:30, ANOTHER BRILLIANT SUCCESS. Albery's exquisite comedy, the

TWO ROSES.

New scenery, new mechanical effects, new music, and an EXCELLENT CAST. The next novelty, Daly's

MAN AND WIFE,

Dramatized from Wilkie Collins' beautiful story.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

The Popular Actor

EDWIN ADAMS,

In the great poetical drama in five acts, from Tennyson's beautiful poem, entitled

ENOCH ARDEN.

ENOCH ARDEN .... EDWIN ADAMS

With new scenery and [illegible] effects, every evening and Saturday Matinee. In preparation, Mr. Adams' new piece of HONOR.

AUCTION SALES.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

ON TUESDAY, NOV. 29,

Splendid Collection of

Choice Oil Paintings

FROM THE

BROOKLYN ART GALLERY

TO BE SOLD

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auc'rs,

On Tuesday, Nov. 29, at 2 & 7 o'clk p. m.,

In the Splendid Store in the Palmer House, Corner State and Quincy-sts.

This collection is one of the finest that has been offered in this city, being the production of eminent American and European artists. Now on exhibition before the sale.

DO NOT FORGET, the sale is in the splendid store corner of State and Quincy-sts., in the Palmer House.

On Wednesday, Nov. 30,

CLEMENT, MORTON & CO.'S

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING STOCK,

Valued at $150,000,

Damaged by Water at the Late Fire,

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers.

For account of whom it may concern, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.,

On Wednesday, Nov. 30, at 9 1-2 O'clock.

A splendid chance for bargains, as the stock MUST BE SOLD without reserve.

NICE HOMES ON EASY TERMS.

AUCTION SALE OF

120 BUILDING LOTS,

On the [illegible] south of the Normal School at Englewood,

ON

Thursday, Dec. 1, 1870, at 2 1-2 O'clk p. m.

At the Salesrooms of WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

Terms of payment: $50 cash and $50 per year, at 6 per cent interest.

This property is high and dry, being [illegible] feet above Chicago. It is located only two blocks from the track of the steam dummy trains on the Rock Island Railroad. Time in going each way, 20 minutes. Commutation fare from the Van Buren-st. Depot, [illegible] cents. It is accessible also by finely improved streets. There are many valuable improvements in the vicinity, and the schools in the vicinity are [illegible]. Be sure to attend the sale, and buy [illegible] or 100 feet for a homestead. The lots are cheap now, but in a few years will be very valuable. You can get them at this sale for your own price. The property belongs to a non-resident, and must positively be sold. Title perfect.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

Save this advertisement until the day of sale. Come and buy a lot or two. You can pay for it and never miss the money, and it will soon be valuable to you. For further information, call on THOS. A. HILL & CO., Real Estate Brokers, Room 3, Tribune Building.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

And Woollens.

Beautiful Line of Bal, Skirts, Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery.

Particular attention is called to a fine line of ALL WOOL PLAID DRESS GOODS, POPLINS, &c. Also HOODS, NUBIAS, SHAWLS, &c.

AT AUCTION,

By Catalogue, on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 9 1-2 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

Great Forced Sale of

BOOTS & SHOES

To pay Cash Advances,

AT AUCTION,

By Catalogue, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, 9 1-2 a. m., when we shall offer

Men's Boys' and Youths' Boots, Women's and Misses' Serge and Leather Goods, and Children's Bals and Polish.

Including a full line of FUR LINED GOODS, all of the very best makes.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

J. M. LOOMIS,

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS, & FURS.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, Dec. 1, at 9 1-2 a. m.

This stock is in good order, first-class, consisting of Silk, Beaver and Wool Hats, Velvet, Astrachan, Fur and Cloth Caps. A fine assortment of elegant Furs, Gloves, &c.

Per order

W. G. DYAS, Assignee.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Would respectfully announce to the ART-LOVING people of the NORTHWEST, that at an early day (due notice of which will be given) they will give a Free Exhibition, followed by an AUCTION SALE of

MR. D. GALE'S COLLECTION

OF

Oil Paintings,

A collection that for ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE and BEAUTY OF MOUNTING, is without a rival.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS man, who can command from five to eight thousand dollars between now and the 1st of next March, in an established business—manufacturing [illegible]. For particulars address [illegible] West [illegible], Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—AN HONEST BUSINESS man, not afraid [illegible] to go in with a [illegible] a fortune in a first-class travelling [illegible]; good references. Address letters, stating [illegible] where an interview can be had, CALIFORNIA, Box [illegible], P. O., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WILLING TO work, to [illegible] [illegible] business four years; this is no humbug. [illegible] Call at 22 Throop-st., near West Madison.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $[illegible] [illegible] manufacturing business. Address HENRY, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $[illegible] IN A GOOD business. Please call or address, A. H. [illegible], [illegible] Fourth-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $[illegible], IN THE [illegible] South Water-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—BANK [illegible] [illegible] active business man with a cash capital [illegible] [illegible]. Address PARTNER, care of O. T. [illegible], Room 11, [illegible] Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE [illegible] worth of first-class [illegible] [illegible] Chicago. Address K, [illegible] Tribune office.

[illegible]

COUNTRY [illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian War

Prussian Victory at Amiens.

Conflicting Reports Concerning the Operations South of Paris.

Keratry Resigns in the Face of the Enemy.

He Threatens Gambetta with Council of War.

Odo Russell Interviews Bismarck

Russell Empowered to Treat for a New Armistice.

The Black Sea Controversy.

Prussian Mediation Likely to be Accepted by All the Parties in Interest.

Bismarck's Co-Operation Warmly Commended by English Statesmen.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

FIGHTING ON THE LOIRE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—There was some sharp fighting yesterday in front of the Army of the [illegible] all along the country between Pithiviers [illegible] Montargis. Particulars are wanting, but [illegible] said the Prussians were generally successful, [illegible] captured many prisoners and one cannon.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The World's correspondent at Versailles says the Duke of [illegible] was foiled in the attempt to occupy Le [illegible], which was covered by a corps of 30,000 men, composed of Fiereck's and Keratry's troops, commanded by Fiereck. The main body of D'Aurelle's army still occupies an entrenched position between Orleans and Artenay. The Germans attempted to encircle him by pushing forward one force, commanded by Frederick Charles, to Gien; another to Blois, commanded by the [illegible]

[illegible]